Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

VOL. LIX. FRIDAY MORNING AUGUST 16, 1844. NO. 48.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 9, 1844

Cheap Living.

We are not aware of any city in the West where the means of living cheaply, yet comfortably, and even luxuriously, are more abundant than in Pittsburgh. To show how economically a family with a limited income can subsist, we will notice a few items which enter into such calculations. Flour has received a temporary advance from very short supplies, but it can now be bought at $3.75 per bbl., which may be assumed as an average price the year round. The best of Potatoes are abundant at 30@31¼c per bush. Tomatoes were given away on last market day for want of purchasers, but the best can be bought at 12½c. per bush. The best cuts of fresh Beef are 4@5c. per lb; Pork do; Veal from 4 to 6c. Chickens from 15 to 25c. per pair. Ducks 25c—Turkeys, from 37½ to 62½c. each. Onions 10@12½c. per peck. Beets do. Apples, when in season sell from 75 to $1,00 per bbl. for the best Marietta—at present they are plenty at 10@15c. per peck. Corn 4@5c per dozen ears. Eggs 5@6c. per dozen. Fresh print Butter 10@12½c. per lb. In winter it is higher, and in summer, generally, about 12½c.. but with management a family can have *good* butter by packing at 3@10c. the year round. Apple butter 6@10c. per quart. Pears 25c. per peck. Peaches, when in season, from 25 to 50c. per bush. Coal is universally used for fuel, and a winter's stock of the very best quality of our famous coal can now be put in at a shade less than 4½c. per bush.—$4,37½ per 100 bushels. House rent is equally moderate. We know families occupying new brick houses not half a mile from the centre of the city, on principal streets, containing seven well finished rooms, viz: two parlors, five bed-rooms, dining-room and kitchen, a hall, a roomy cellar, yard and coal house, all for $100 per annum. The particular row we have our eye on is in Federal street, Allegheny city.—The houses have an office and room attached which rent at $50, making in all nine good sized rooms, &c., for $150 a year. In Pittsburgh, rents are a shade higher, but as a whole they are moderate. These and all other essentials of a good living are so low, as we observed above, a family with limited means can get through the year with very little anxiety. To eastern men who purpose coming West to embark in any species of manufactures, no city in the West offers greater inducements than this, the 'Iron City," the "Birmingham of America."

Our manufactures are in a most promising condition, and so soon as we have the Tariff question settled, which will now soon be, they will increase with unexampled rapidity. We have the whole Southwest, West and Northwest, with their almost illimitable territories, fast filling up with sturdy consumers of our products. The faster they grow the greater will our manufactures expand. There is not now, nor can there be any limit to their extension, save the capacity of these markets to consume our fabrics. Entrenched behind a barrier which saves us in a great measure from the competition of the unfortunate, half-paid, ill-fed operatives of Europe, we can develope the exhaustless resources of which Western Pennsylvania is possessed.

The Crops and a Home Market.

It is invariably the case that periodical speculations as to the probable extent of the Grain crops arise in the same manner and for the same object that calculations are entered into when the cotton crop is coming forward. And the crops of breadstuffs, especially in the West, have become of such magnitude as to be second only to that of cotton in its influence on the commerce and finances of the nation. Upon the proceeds of his produce the farmer must depend for funds to purchase the numerous articles of foreign and domestic manufactures which have become necessaries to him. The aggregate of any one crop is there ore l oked upon with lively interest, and to find a market for its consumption is of the first importance to the prosperity and well-being of the agricultural community. The aggregate of last years crop showed a very large surplus, so large indeed it was looked upon rather as an evil than as a good; and accordingly, the crop now coming forward is looked to with some anxiety by the great body of producers. That there will be an excess over even last years growth we have no doubt, but that it will have any injurious effect upon the prosperity of the farmers or effect more than a temporary depresion of prices, we do not believe. As to the future production of Breadstuffs, no calculation can be made, not only because the contingencies to be taken into the estimate cannot be foreseen, but also, because, the only check to the extension of the area of lands laid down in grain is the capacity of the markets for its absorption.—Prices alone can check immense additions to the extent of lands yearly sown. According to the estimates made at Washington city, based upon official and other sources of information, the following was the

PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	1837.	1843.	Increase.
Wheat	bush. 84,823,272	100,310,555	15,487,584
Barley	4,161,504	3,220,721	—
Oats	123,071,341	145,929,966	22,858,625
Rye	18,645,567	24,250,271	5,531,704
Buckwheat	7,291,743	7,959,410	657,667
Corn	377,531,875	494,618,306	117,086,431
Potatoes	108,298,060	105,756,133	—

The decrease in Barley is 940 783 bushels, and is ascribed by Mr. Ellsworth to the progress of the Temperance cause. The Potat e crop of '43 was a failure compared with that of '42. Nothing can give so clear an idea of the prodigious capacity of the West as the increase of production. We give the following items of the receipts at New Orleans for two periods ten years apart:

	Whole of 1833-4.	10 mos. of 1843-4.
Cotton	462,252	820,488
Pork, bbls	91,985	111,252
Tobacco, hhds	24,931	68,197
Hemp, bundles	32	35,015
Lead, pigs	203,100	502,047
Beef, bbls	5,455	19,143
Feathers, bags	361	4,263
Lard, kegs	199,254	358,534
Do., bbls	2,359	118,715
Flour, bbls	320,660	466,388
Cheese, casks	117	11,124
Pork in bulk, lbs	2,503,860	7,792,000

The business of Cleveland for 1844, compared with 1843, does hot show an increase; but the receipts at Albany and Troy *via* the Erie Canal, exhibit an enormous one:—

	1844.	1843.	1842.
Flour	bbls 781,498	558,931	481,865
Wheat	bu 231,801	187,877	176,757

The business of Buffalo is similar—the Commercial Advertiser says:

The equivalent of the flour and wheat reduced to bushels, which has been landed here to August, is—

1844.	1843.	1842.	1841.
3,738,600	3,145,000	1,963,000	2,294,000

This gives us then the following result—notwithstanding the unparallelled large amount of wheat which has gone through Canada. Our receipts at this port are 593,000 bushels over those of last year to date; 1,177,000 bushels over the imports of 1842, and 327,000 bushels ahead of the receipts of 1841.

It is thought by some that, from the loss by rust, the fly, inundations, &c., the crops this year will not be larger than last; but supposing, as we believe it will, to be larger, notwithstanding these losses, the consumption will be increased in a much greater proportion. The great increase of manufactures will require additional quantities to supply the operatives employed in them. It is estimated that 200,000 bbls. of Flour were used by the manufacturers of New England in making starch and sizing their goods. The increase of manufactures will probably reach one-fourth or one-third. A considerable demand will be felt from the inundated districts along the Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas and other rivers.

Added to these the known fact that low prices induce increased consumption and we can see markets existing which will absorb the great bulk of Breadstuffs g own this year. The natural increase of consumption in the West Indies, South American ports, the Canada's, and other foreign markets will take a full portion of the crop.

There is no idea more fraught with injury to the agricultural interest of the United States than that of finding a market in England for our surplus breadstuffs. Without looking at home for a market, it has been too much the practice to consider English Markets as a vast reservoir into which we would be permitted, on certain conditions, to pour our harvest with the certainty of finding ample returns. By no one has this idea been more strenuously combatted than by J. R. M'Culloch, Esq., the celebrated writer on statistics and finance, who has shown to a demonstration that we cannot compete with the grain growing countries of Europe.

A writer in the Rochester Democrat, who is no superficial operator in breadstuffs, has the following in regard to a foreign market:

The last packet from England, with dates to the 22d June, should remove the delusion which has prevailed upon many minds for some months past, that a large export of flour to England would take place in July and August. The schedule (at the bottom of this article) of weekly averages of prices in England, for 16 weeks, commencing with the week ending March 2d, shows a most singular uniformity of prices throughout the whole kingdom, under the working of Sir Robert Peel's new Corn Law, and is explained only by some facts, which become important to notice, and which should be remembered by all persons looking there for a market for our surplus produce.—These are the very low price and very large stock of wheat in, and arriving at, the various shipping ports of the Baltic and Mediterranean. In the former of th se ports the average value of wheat, weighing 61 and 61½ lbs per bushel, is, and has for some time past, been one dollar to one dollar five cents per bushel by measure free on board,—very low rates of freight.—Since the opening of the Baltic ports in March these supplies have been steadily pouring into the English ports, and have gone freely into consumption, after paying the extraordinary duty of seventeen shillings per quarter, of 51 cents per bush. During the same time the best quality of U. S. flour has been selling there at 21 shillings per barrel, in bond, or four dollars sixty six cents, with 9per cent exchange. Now it must be apparent to every one familiar with this trade, here is no motive to ship flour even if purchased in N. Y. at $4 25 per bbl., unless it may be small parcels to place a package ship in good ballast trim. We have here a satisfactory solution of the uncommon steadiness of the English markets; and it will be well for us if, in the face of these facts, we will be satisfied to look for other markets for our surplus, and keep in remembrance that we cannot compete with the peasantry and serfs of continental Europe, where they are engaged in cultivating the soil and free from wars in furnishing supplies for England. They can at all times, from their immediate proximity, undersell us in that market.

* * * * * * * *

It is time the delusion of an English market for our flour should be dispelled. Who is there at all conversant with the trade in this article, does not know that the little state of Rhode Island has imported more flour and grain from this and other states for the last ten years, than has been admitted into Britain from the U. S. sea ports in the same time? By the way here is a strong reason for farmers of the grain growing states, to support the manufacturing establishments of our own country instead of England. A tariff which shall sustain and foster our manufactures, is real protection to the agriculturalist—producing a sure market at home for his produce.

* * * * * * * *

Week ending March 2	s. d 56 2
" " " 9	56 0
" " " 16	56 3
" " " 23	56 5
" " " 30	56 5
" " April 6	55 5
" " " 13	55 1
" " " 20	55 4
" " " 27	55 6
" " May 4	55 3
" " " 11	55 1
" " " 18	55 10
" " " 25	55 10
" " June 1	55 5
" " " 8	55 6
" " " 15	55 5

The Albany Cultivator for the month of July contains some interesting statistics, copied from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, giving the official returns of the corr, grain and flour imported into Great Britain in each year, from the first of January, 1830, to 1st Jan. 1844."—From this table it appears that during the five years immediately antecedent to January 1, 1843, the total amount of grain of all kinds, including flour, imported into Great Britain, was 30,607,687 quarters, giving an average of over 6,100,000 quarters a year. The amount imported during the year 1843 was only 4,167,325 quarters. An imperial quarter is 8 bushels of 70 lbs. each, equal to 9⅛ bushels of 60 lbs each.

The above facts show a falling off in the imports of over nineteen millions of bushels in the year 1843.

The same tables show that the quantity of grain imported from Ireland in 1842 was 2,083,600 qrs.—In 1843 it was 2,721,400 qrs., showing an increase of export from that little island in one year of 637,800 qrs., or over *five millions of bushels!* This table includes coarse grain as well as wheat and flour. We will quote entire the very sensible remarks of the editor of that excellent agricultural journal (the Cultivator) on the tables above alluded to:

Ireland contains about 15,000,000 of acres under cultivation—only 4,000,000 more than the state of New York—yet Ireland, with a population of about 10,000,000, exports annually more grain than the whole territory of the United States.

From government surveys lately made in Ireland it is stated there is yet remaining 5,000,000 of acres, unimproved, capable of profitable cultivation. It is also stated there are 15,000,000 of acres of a similar character in England and Scotland; so that it cannot be supposed that those countries, notwithstanding the vast advances they have lately made in agricultural improvement, are as yet anywhere near the highest limit of production.—Is it not, therefore, unwise to look to England with the expectation of finding there a market for our surplus farm products.

The flourishing state of manufactures at the present time in the U. S. fostered by the Tariff of 1842 is the surest guarantee the agricultural community can have of a home market; let the hope of a foreign market be abandoned; let the farmers look the subject fairly in the face and they cannot but see that their hopes of remunerating prices rest upon its permanent establishment.

The Gettysburg Sentinel says, "that when a Whig meeting was to be held at Williamsport, in Lycoming county, on the 19th ult., and a large boat had been chartered by the Whigs of several townships, to convey them there by the Canal, the agents drew off the water, under a *pretence* of a small leakage, and p evented the attendance of the Whigs who had made the arrangement. This is the spirit and action of the locofoco leaders along the line of the Public Works. It is high time a remedy should be applied to such disgraceful conduct."

☞"The Locos raised a Hickory pole in Pottsville and the Miners' and laborers in that region, who now rejoice in advanced cash wages, resolved to raise five Ash poles to their one. Hickory poles are for Gen. Jackson and *his friend* J. K. Polk.

☞The Locos who celebrated the Fourth of July at Lancaster had the Texas flag floating over their heads, and James Buchanan delivered high-wrought eulogiums upon the lone star Republic. At Parkersburg, in Chester Co., they have the same flag on the top of a hickory pole.

☞The Whigs of Western Virginia put us in mind of *Bees*. Never were men more indust ious Messrs. Stephenson, Campbell, and Edgington, are stumping it and thrashing their opponents wherever they meet them. The Wheeling Times says the good cause is flourishing in that region beyond their most sanguine expectations.

☞The Steeple of the Lutheran Church in Reading, Pa., is the highest in the State.

To the Harrison Counties.

A great Rally for Harrison's Fighting Captain,

JOSEPH MARKLE,

Of Westmoreland

☞The Whig Central Committee of the State, deeply impressed with the importance of the approaching Governor's election, as affecting the local interests of the State, and the decission of the greater question upon the nation, consider it their duty to invite the friends of JOSEPH MARKLE—an economical administration of the government—sale of the Public Works—and reduction of the State Debt—in those counties which gave Harrison majorities in 1840, to assemble in mass meeting, in order to secure the same triumphant vote for Harrison's friend and fellow-soldier, which four years ago they gave for Harrison himself. In the counties of Erie, Mercer, Butler, Beaver, Allegheny, Indiana, Washington, Somerset, Bedford Huntingdon, Cumberland, Union, Dauphin, Lebanon, Franklin, Adams, Lancaster, Chester Delaware, Philadelphia city, and Bucks, the aggregate Harrison majority was more than *twenty five thousand votes*. It was thus distributed:

Erie	1600	Cumberland	100
Mercer	900	Union	1000
Butler	300	Dauphin	900
Beaver	1400	Franklin	690
Allegheny	3100	Adams	800
Indiana	700	Lancaster	4200
Washington	500	Chester	500
Somerset	1700	Delaware	600
Bedford	500	Philadelphia	2000
Huntingdon		1500 Bucks	300

There is no reason to suppose that these majorities will be reduced. They certainly will not, wherever the same patriotic sentiment of gratitude is thoroughly aroused. The counties which gave Van Buren majorities in 1840, can not give the same vote they did then. Democracy has no affection for Henry A. Muhlenberg. The recollection of former intrigues are still fresh. The manner in which a Western Democrat was thrust aside last March to make way for

THE RICH MAN OF READING,

is not forgotten. The Tariff Democracy, is a fraud of James K. Polk—Old Westmoreland itself, which in 1840 gave Van Buren two thousand majority, will not give a majority of a single vote against

THE FARMER OF WESTMORELAND.

If the West does its duty the State is ours.

The State Committee call upon their fellow citizens, particularly in the counties before mentioned, to call mass

MARKLE MEETINGS,

At such points as best suit local convenience, during the month of September. Arrangements are already made for such meetings at Pittsburgh and Erie on the 10th, and at Washington on the 5th September.

Let the other Harrison counties follow this example. Let the ball move from the West to the East.

The State Committee are authorized to say, that at such meetings, for such objects, one or more of the following distinguished gentlemen will attend and address their fellow citizens—Jas. Cooper of Adams; Wm. B. Reed of Philadelphia; Walter Forward, of Allegheny; Thos. M. T. McKennon, of Washington; Joseph G. Clarkson, and Charles Gibbons of Philadelphia Daniel M. Smyser of Adams; and that many other gentlemen in the respective counties, and the counties adjacent, will be present to raise their voices in the good cause.

By order of the Committee

JOHN REED, Chairman.

August 2d, 1844.

From the U. S. Gazette.

Mr. Polk, Nullification, Chivalry &c.

The very extraordinary letter of the Hon Isaac E. Holmes, of Charleston, S. C., proclaiming resistance, combined Southern resistance if it can be had, if not, state resistance, as the rightful remedy, should the tariff not be repealed. A letter has been lately addressed to him, of which the following is the closing and most important part:

1. Are you in favor of the election of Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas, the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States? and are you or not, of the opinion that the votes of South Carolina should be given in good faith for them?

2. Whatever may be your opinion of Mr. Polk's ability, in the event of his election, to effect a repeal of the tariff of 1842, and to break down the protective system, *have you any doubt of the sincerity of his opposition to the entire system of protection*, and that the influence of his high office will be in good faith exerted to *subvert* it?

We are, dear sir, with the highest regard and esteem, your obedient servants,

F. H. ELMORE.
H. BAILEY,
H. W. CONNER.

To these questions, Mr. Holmes replied as follows:

Gentlemen:—I have just received your letter, in which two queries are distinctly *put*, and as distinctly will *I* reply.

1st. I am in favor of the election of Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas, and am decidedly of opinion that South Carolina ought to vote for them.

2d. I have no doubt of Mr. Polk's sincerity; when he declared his opposition to the entire system of protection, and if elected, he will endeavor to subvert it.

Having answered your questions, I might here stop, but I may be permitted to express my surprise, that any doubt should have existed of my wishing success to the "Annexation Candidate," as I deem the incorporation of Texas into this Union as vital, and the only hope I now entertain of adding that great and valuable Territory to our Confederate Empire, is through the success of the Democratic party.

I remain, gentlemen,

With great respect, your ob't serv't,

I. E. HOLMES.

We commend this letter to the notice of every Pennsylvanian, and ask the Democrats of this State and the North generally, if they are ready to stand by and with a party which has such objects in view.

From the Philadelphia Forum.

THE GAME OF BRAG.—The locofoco papers have again fairly commenced the game of brag. A cotemporary says the same game was played in 1840—when they claimed twenty-two of the 26 States, giving 261 electoral votes, and they got 7, which gave 60. They are somewhat less greedy at present and claim only 15 of the 26 States, and there is some possibility they may succeed this fall in carrying about the same proportion of these 15 as they did of the 22 in 1840. Now let us contrast their boasting in 1840 with the actual result in that year:—They claimed 22 States and they got 7.

They claimed 261 electoral votes and they got 60.
They claimed Pennsylvania, and lost it by 359 maj.
They claimed Maine, and lost it by 811 "
They claimed Delaware, and lost it by 1,093 "
They claimed Michigan, and lost it by 1,302 "
They claimed New Jersey, and lost it by 2,317 "
They claimed Mississippi, and lost it by 2,543 "
They claimed Louisiana, and lost it by 3,630 "
They claimed Maryland, and lost it by 4,776 "
They claimed Georgia, and lost it by 8,321 "
They claimed Tennessee, and lost it by 12,102 "
They claimed N. Carolina, and lost it by 11,591 "
They claimed New York, and lost it by 13,290 "
They claimed Indiana, and lost it by 15,993 "
They claimed Ohio, and lost it by 23,573 "
They claimed Kentucky, and lost it by 25,673 "

WITHDRAWAL OF TYLER.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

I learn from a source entitled to credit that on the interesting occasion of Tyler's return with his young bride among his old friends and neighbors in Virginia, they generally omitted to call upon him. This caused the Captain much vexation, and he demanded of one who knew, why it was that he was thus treated, affecting of course entire innocence of all knowledge of any reasonable cause. He got an honest answer, such as one as he ought to have had long ago. It was this: "The reason sir, is that we do not approve of the course you are pursuing. We think you are disgracing yourself and the country." "But," said Tyler "let them *come and see me*. Let me hear that from their own mouths." A number accordingly waited on him, and dealt so plainly and effectively with him that he came to an immediate resolution to withdraw from the Presidential canvass. This important determination will probably be announced in the Madisonian with out much delay. AMICUS.

Commerce of the Pennsylvania Canal.

TOLLS AND TONNAGE

1842—Amount of Tolls for July	$84,030 99
1842—Amount to June 30	21,436 55
Total to August 1	$25,467 54
1843—Amount of Tolls for July	$5,292 03
1843—Amount to June 30	22,990 64
Total to August 1	$28,272 68
1844—Amount of Tolls for July	$5,000 16
1844—Amount to June 30	27,450 91
Total to August 1	$32,432 07

The following are the aggregates of leading items of Produce for July, in four seasons:

	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.
Flour, bbls	8,051	4,033	17,047	7,576
Bacon, lbs	263,981	1,026,202	3,017,728	746,763
Wool, "	479,730	623,415	1,040,515	309,257
Tobacco, "	130,220	2,294,315	3,654,192	2,985,165
Feathers, "	17,915	27,988	41,667	50,799
Lard & Tallow, "		64,286	128,067	35,716
Butter & Cheese, "	5,869	57,878	191,577	148,201

The Imports and Exports for July, 1844, are as follows:

IMPORTS.

Merchandize, lbs	1,221,920	Slate, lbs	70,341
Hardware, "	612,454	Leather, "	125,162
Queensware, "	188,741	Hides, "	40,942
Muslin, "	407,996	Hemp, "	4,144
Groceries, "	345,440	Copper and Tin, "	38,566
Drugs, "	213,668	Marble, "	29,424
Furniture, "	112,437	Glassware, "	1,955
Clay and Gypsum, "	546,951	Sundries, "	4,977
Iron and Nails, "	490,575	Coffee, "	935,840
Blooms, "	305,204	Powder, "	17,166
Pig metal, "	401,678	Stone, "	410,345
Tobacco, Man, "	86,127	Potash, "	13,256
Fish, bbls	1,509	Tar, "	45,961
Oats, bush	4,164	Rosin, "	6,930
Posts, "	550	Liquors, gals	4,881
Salt, bbls	5,492	Lumber, feet	12,000

EXPORTS.

Flour, bbls	7,566	Hides, "	88,899
Seeds, lbs	11,492	Furs, "	17,411
Bacon, lbs	749,763	Groceries, "	76,892
Cheese and Butter, "	148,201	Mdse, "	63,485
Lard and Tallow, "	358,716	Furniture, "	21,023
Not specified, "	167,536	Rags, "	103,533
Feathers, "	51,706	Iron and Nails, "	20,825
Wool, "	309,757	Pigs and Castings, "	79,759
Cotton, "	174,072	Lead, "	2,311
Hemp, "	134,149	Brick, "	11,000
Tobacco, "	2,955,163	Ag products, "	50,851
Leather, "	5,681	Bales and Hoops, "	25,601
Sundries, "	164,792	Window glass, bxs	1024
Hardware, "	16,910	Whiskey, gals	9,372
Bagging, "	24,755		

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 10, 1844

ANDREW BURKE has published in the Post, what purports to be a sketch of his remarks at Broadhurst's on Saturday evening. There is precious little similarity in the "sketch" and the actual speech. The "sketch" in the first place is about as long again as the "speech," and in the second place, it does not convey to the reader, any true description of the speech itself. With regard to his indirect slander upon the Whig party, the published "sketch" does not give the truth, or any thing very near it. His language as heard by us and hundreds of others, was, that the enemies of Democracy, the Whigs, might tremble at the demonstration before them—not for their lives and property, but for their odious principles, for Democrats had not signalized their triumphs by the sacking of cities, and the burning of temples dedicated to the living God. We do not say we give his exact language, but it is much nearer to it than his published sketch. In his published sketch he has lengthened out his paragraph so much as to weaken, in a great measure, the odious character of the comparison drawn between Whigs and Democrats. In his speech as spoken, the connection between the Whigs, or the enemies of Locofocoism, and the burning of Churches, was striking and distinct, and no one who heard his language could fail to see that he intended to cast the odium of the Philadelphia riots upon the Whig party. That this was done to propitiate the Catholics, and procure their votes for Polk, can hardly be doubted.

German Whig Meeting.

Our German friends had a fine meeting at Tippecanoe Hall, on Thursday evening last. The large Hall was crowded with a quiet, attentive, and a deeply interested German audience. Quite a number of German Locofocos were present, anxious to hear what their Whig brethren had to say. Mr. Hoffman, an intelligent German, member of the Bar in this city, addressed the assembly for about two hours, in a very strong and eloquent speech. He commenced by giving a history of his experience in political matters, and of the reasons which induced him to forsake the Locofoco party, and unite with the Whigs. He said he had found the Locofoco party destitute of any settled or fixed principles or measures. Their principles were all negative. They were always *against* what the Whigs were *for*, whether right or wrong. In one part of the country, he found the Locofocos were for free-trade, in another for a Tariff, and at the same time supporting a free-trade man. Their ground of action, too, was always changing, so that it was almost impossible to follow them in their political gyrations. On the other hand he had found the Whig party, a party with settled and fixed principles and measures, open and avowed, and the same all over the country.

He then entered into a defence and exposition of Whig principles, demonstrating that they were calculated to advance the happiness and welfare of the country, and of its inhabitants, especially of the sober, honest and industrious classes of the community, who depend upon their own labor for support. He showed that Whig principles fostered and protected the labor of the citizens in every grade—all enjoyed its benefits.

Mr. Hoffman was listened to with deep attention, and we doubt not many of our honest German citizens who have been deluded by Locofoco demagogues were led into a train of reflection which bodes no good to Locolocoism. We hope our Whig friends will take measures to keep Mr. Hoffman at work during the campaign. His services are too valuable to be lost.

☞A fire broke out this morning between one and o'clock in a frame building on Smithfield, near Sixth, occupied by Messrs. Kepley and Young as a Carpenter shop. The building was of little value, but there appeared to be considerable stuff in it.

The Locofoco Party Anti-Tariff.

The majority of the Locofoco party, throughout the Union, is decidedly Anti-Tariff. The Free-Trade and nullification party in the Southern states, and the Locofoco party are identical. In New Hampshire the Locofoco party is opposed to protection. In Ohio and other western states, opposition to a Protective Tariff is boldly proclaimed. In Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, the Locofoco party generally professes to be in favor of the Tariff, but there are exceptions, to a considerable extent, even in these states. At the meeting at Broadhursts, on Saturday evening, in walking thro' the crowd, we heard the Tariff of 1842 denounced in round terms, by members of the Locofoco party. Some of the Locofoco papers in this state openly support Polk on his Anti-Tariff principles, and denounce the Tariff. In New York City the Free-Trade party, composed of importing merchants, and those connected with foreign trade, all support Polk and Locofocoism.

So strong is the evidence that Polk is opposed to the Tariff of 1842, that public speakers in this State, who possess any desire to retain the respect of the people, are compelled to take ground *against* the tariff in supporting Polk. An instance of this kind occurred at a public discussion held on Friday, August 2, in Montgomery county, between Hon. John Davis, Locofoco, of Bucks county, and Hon. E. J. Morris, of Philadelphia. Mr. Davis undertook to show that Mr. Clay had abandoned Protection by the Compromise Act. Mr. Morris refuted this argument by evidence from the record that Mr. Clay had proposed the compromise in deference to the advice of the manufacturers, who deemed that the only measure which could save the protective policy from destruction.

Mr. M. showed that Polk voted for the compromise, *because it reduced the rates of protection*; and Clay because it saved the cause of protection from the overthrow with which it was menaced in Verplanck's bill, of which Mr. Polk was an active advocate.

General Davis, in reply, did not sustain his position against Mr. Clay, and failed to disprove Mr. M.'s evidence of the anti-tariff doctrines of Polk.—Driven from point to point, he finally gave up the Tariff of 1842, admitted that it was clearly proved Polk was for its repeal, and then launched into a bold denunciation of the act itself. Mr. D. said he would have voted against the Tariff of '42, that he was opposed to it now; and went with Mr. Polk for its repeal. Mr. D. then suddenly abandoned the Tariff question, and ran a tilt against the United States Bank. Mr. Morris closed the debate, and called the attention of the audience to the fact that the issue was now fairly made by General Davis, on the part of the Locofoco party—Polk, and a repeal of the Tariff of 1842—Mr. Clay and its continuance. He adverted in strong terms to the importance of stability in legislation, and to the criminality of disturbing the country, by again unsettling the Tariff question.

The ground taken by Mr. Davis, in opposition to the Tariff of '42, will have to be occupied by every consistent and reasonable member of the Locofoco party. No other can be occupied without a shameful disregard of truth and consistency.

It then becomes a question for every tariff man to decide, whether he prefers Polk, with a certain destruction of the Tariff, or Henry Clay, with its certain preservation. If Polk should succeed, this whole subject of the Tariff will again be opened up, and a system of destructive experimenting commenced. If Mr. Clay succeeds, the prosperity already caused by the tariff will become permanent. Mr. Polk's election will be the destruction of prosperity, the ruin of manufactures, and the bringing in of a chaotic state into the policy of the country. Mr. Clay's election will maintain the Tariff, and the country be rendered increasingly prosperous by his wise and beneficent measures.

☞SPURIOUS HANDBILLS.—The Post of Wednesday charges us with a knowledge of the origin of some handbills, which it alleges to be spurious. The Post in this as in its thousand and one slanders against us, is true to its natural love for detraction. We never saw either of the handbills mentioned by the Post, or knew of their existence except by the Post and Express. A false or spurious handbill was never yet printed at this office, or published with our knowledge or consent. Can the Post say as much? Does it recollect the forged handbill traced to the "Mercury office" some years ago—or does it recollect the Mitchell handbill, printed at the office of the Post, and which was attempted by the veracious editor of that paper to charge upon us? Has the Post been at its old tricks again? Eh?

SECOND WARD—ALLEGHENY.—The Whigs of the Second ward, Allegheny, have held a meeting, and formed a Clay Club with the following officers:

President—ROBERT DAVIS, Carp'r.

Vice Presidents—JOSEPH IRWIN, SIMPSON WALKER.

Corresponding Secretary—*John Morrison.*

Recording Secretary—*John E. Parke.*

Executive Committee—John Chess, Stephen Guyer, Wm. Baxter, J. B. Smith, William McHendry.

Some very good resolutions were passed, which we have not room for to day, among which are the following:

Resolved, That we are engaged for the war and will attend the procession of the friends of the Tariff which is to take place on Saturday, the debate which is to be held a Manchester, and all other Whig gatherings which may be help within a convenient distance, and that we will take with us as many of our Locofoco brethren as we can persude to hear both sides.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet at the same place on Saturday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock prepared to join with the great procession.

Polk an Enemy to Protection.

If any more evidence is wanting to prove J. K. Polk an enemy to Protection, the following letter from an eminent man, whose character is above reproach, is worth attention. It is from Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, who twice canvassed the State against Mr. Polk, and twice beat him on the two simple issues of Protection and Distribution. The letter, addressed to a gentleman in Pennsylvania, was read at a most numerous meeting in Chester, Co. last Saturday:

NASHVILLE, July 25, 1844.

Charles Gibbons, Esq—Dear Sir: By the mail I enclose you two publications of Col Polk's during the last summer's canvass on the subject of the Tariff, etc. From thes publications you will perceive that the Colonel is *dead* out against Protection, and particularly opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, because, he says, it is a tariff measure. It sounds strangely to us who have been acustomed to hear Col. Polk, to hear it stated that he is a Tariff man, or in favor of Protection, I have met him on more than one hundred and fifty fields, and I never heard him make a speech in my canvasses with him, that he did not denounce the principle of Protection. Indeed, this was the main ground on which he and his friends relied to defeat me. I was *for* Protection; —he *against* it. I *for* Distribution;—he *against* it.

I would say, do your duty;—we will do ours Tennessee will maintain her position.

Respectfully your serv't

JAMES C. JONES.

☞Mr. CALHOUN and his friends, remarks the United States Gazette, are among the most ardent supporters of the "POLK, DALLAS, AND TEXAS" ticket. Mr. Holmes of Charleston, says,

"1st. I am in favor of the election of Mr. Polk and Mr Dallas, and am decidedly of opinion that South Carolina ought to vote for him.

2d. *I have no doubt of Mr. Polk's sincerity—when he declared his opposition to the entire system of protection, and if elected, he will endeavor to* SUBVERT *it.*"

What said Mr. Calhoun, in his address to his political friends, withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for the Presidency, dated 20th January 1844? We quote him—

"Under no circumstances shall I support *any* candidate *who is opposed to Free Trade and in favor of the Protective Policy*, or whose prominent and influential friends are."

Why does Mr. Calhoun and the Southern democracy support Mr. Polk? Because he is in favor of the *Protective Policy!* We pause or a reply.

☞At the great meeting at the Blue Bell, in Montgomery county, on Thursday last, were exhibited a great number of flags and banners covered with mottoes among them, upon a farmers wagon, was one bearing the following inscription:

"LOCOFOCO PRINCIPLES
A little Tariff—
Little Banks—
Little economy—
Little Cessions—
Little Hickory
and
All Texas"

MR. BIRNEY'S RELIGIOUS STANDING.—A writer in the Liberty Press, published in Utica, among other objections to voting for Birney, urges the following:

"By voting for Birney, we vote for a pro-slavery man, who, notwithstanding his declaration that the *Church* is "*the Bulwark of American Slavery*," keeps himself snug y concealed behind said "Bulwark," and holds his connection in a pro-slavery church."

The editor of the Liberty Press, in defence of Birney, thus replies:

"Mr. Birney was *formerly* a Presbyterian; but we have good authority for saying he does not now regard himself as belonging to that Church or *any* National ecclesiastical body. He was a few years since known to be a "Christian Unionist," in sympathy, somewhat, with the views of Gerrit Smith, the late Luther Myrick and others—a body of Christians who his never happened to have the good will of the *American* Churches. We fear those who raise this objection, *desire* an excuse for wicked voting!"

A RECONCILIATION.—The N. Y. True Sun says:—"It is rumored that a reconciliation meeting is to take place in this city very shortly, between the friends of Mr. Polk and Mr. Tyler, and that Mr. Robert Tyler will be present and make a speech."

☞The Coroner empanelled two juries yesterday evening, one to hold an inquest on the German named Wolf, who was drowned from the Iron City. Verdict to the purport that he was drunk and jumped overboard. The other was on a man named Easton, a laborer, who dropped down in a fit and expired in Irwin street in the afternoon.

Mr. Cushing in a letter to the National Institute, gives a long description of Aden, in Arabia, in taking possession of which place, Mr Cushing says the English Government has recently acquired a very important military post of the southern shore of Arabia, near to the Straits of Bable Mandel, which commands the Red Sea and the Sea of Arabia, as Gibraltar does the Mediterranean and a portion of the Atlantic. Aden is even more than Gibraltar, a castle of natures own construction. At Gibraltar England has excavated for herself a citadel in the heart of limestone mountain; at Aden she has planted herself in an ancient crater, and sits secure within the primeval fortress formed by the lofty sides of an extinct volcano.

American Republican Association,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY

The American Republicans of Allegheny County, considering it their duty to organize for the protection of their Common Country and Institutions from foreign interference, that their principles may be fully known and understood do declare and hold,

1st. That the elective franchise should be preserved pure and uncorrupted.

2d. That the term of probation for the Naturalization of all foreigners ought to be extended to twenty-one (21) years; and that the proceedings necessary to obtain certificates of Naturalization ought to be so ordered, by law, as to prevent fraud and corruption therein.

3d. That we do not propose by legislation to divest foreigners of any rights already acquired under our existing laws, but that in our opinion the rights of citizenship to be extended hereafter, ought to be so qualified as to deny to their recipients the privilege of holding any office of trust or profit under this government.

4th. That all men have a natural and indefeasable right, to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences and that therefore we do not propose to interfere with or inquire into the religious opinions of any individual.

5th. That the people have the undoubted right peaceably to assemble, and discuss all questions of general and particular interest, and when so assembled are entitled to protection.

6th. That we have no desire to close our ports against the admission of foreigners, or to deny to them an asylum from persecution in our land, with all the securities of life, liberty, and the enjoyment of property, which our Constitution furnishes to our own citizens, but that we do most sincerely deprecate the introduction into this country of the political or religious disputes of other lands, or the formation of associations involving foreign politics or calculated to embroil us with foreign governments.

7th. That as an association, we do not propose to interfere with the Gubernatorial or Presidential questions of the year 1844, but leave every freeman to vote for the man of his choice.

8th. That we discountenance all distinctions between our citizens

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less, One insertion	$0 50
" " Two "	0 75
" " Three "	1 00
" " Three months	3 00
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BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less, One year	$6 00
" " " Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 13, 1844.

The Numbers in Procession.

There is always much difference of opinion expressed as to the numbers composing any large body of men, and much latitude should be given to the estimates of both friends and foes. The estimates concerning the numbers in the great Whig procession on Saturday evening are various, ranging from 2,400, the lowest computation of the Chronicle, to 4500. The numbers no doubt varied considerably, at different points in the time. Many who started in procession, in Allegheny, left the line before it came over the river, wearied with fatigue, and choked with dust. We counted the procession, as near as we possibly could, leaving out boys, on Penn street, near Hand, and we made 3,500; but as some others made it lower than we did, and as we have a great repugnance at exaggeration, we put the number at 3,200. We are however convinced, from subsequent calculations, and estimates of responsible individuals that our count of 3,500 is about correct. It was doubtless much more in Allegheny.

A very respectable member of the Democratic party informs us he stood at the same place, on Saturday last, he did on the evening of the Locofoco procession, and judging from the time it took the two processions to pass that point, he estimated the Whig procession to be twice as numerous as the Locofoco procession, as it took it just twice as long for the Whig procession to march past, and he admitted the Whig procession walked much the fastest. It was also twice as long in passing the Monongahela House.

Now, estimating the Locofoco procession at 1,700, it gives us 3,400—or, take the Locofocos own estimate of 2,500, and it gives us 5,000! The procession was *one hour* passing up Federal street. It started from the North end of the lower bridge, and its route was up Federal street to Ohio street, down Ohio street to Beaver, up Beaver to the North Common, up the North Common to Sandusky st. down Sandusky street to Ohio, and up Ohio street or the Butler Pike to the upper Bridge; and when the van was at the upper Bridge, the rear was about leaving the lower Bridge, the whole of this immense distance being one continued line of human beings, banners, torches, and transparencies.

The Post intimates that all the Whig voters were not out, and cannot be induced to go out. Very well, we admit they were not all out, but there were enough out to throw the Locofocos into awful consternation! What would they do if all turned out!

☞To publish one-fourth part of the mottoes and inscriptions on the transparencies would be entirely impracticable, and in commending them, we can only do it in general terms. The fourth ward of Allegheny city, we think, had the greatest number of transparencies in proportion to its numerical strength; but to specify would perhaps be invidious where all did so well. One beautiful transparency was of the variegated letters C L A Y. Another had *Texas* in ornamented letters, representing slaves at work and under punishment—the purport was against the extension of slavery in Texas. A very large one, mounted on a carriage, had on one end an inscription in memory of Martin Van Buren, who died and was buried at the Loco Baltimore Convention: on one side a beautiful representation of Mr. Clay. The chair makers of the Fifth ward had a chair on a transparency, and under it "4th of March, '45." J. K. Polk was very badly used by the sheep, which butted him at an unmerciful rate for his opinions on wool. A large transparency, in the form of a Pyramid, contained the names of the Pyramid of Whig States. Our German Whigs did nobly, and had a number of transparencies with inscriptions in their own language, much to the astonishment of the German Locos, some of whom were prodigiously excited, and jumped around at the apparitions as if dancing on hot iron. The "Rolling Mill boys" were there with a banner suitably inscribed. The Brickmakers declared they "could not work without Clay." Two live Coons were safely domiciled in a glass house, which we suppose had a squinting toward the White House. But we must stop before we have fairly commenced. On the next turn out we shall make it a point to notice these matters particularly.

WELL DONE WHIGS!

It is a source of the highest gratification to every Whig to see the fine spirit which pervades the whole party. The magnificent demonstration on Saturday evening has had the happiest effects. It has shown the stamina of the party, and it is, if we may, so express it, a pledge of our resolute determination to make every exertion, every sacrifice, to secure a victory worthy of our cause. Well done we say! let every man congratulate himself and his neighbor on what has been effected; and, refreshed as it were by the late procession, put forth every nerve to do his duty. We see what we have done, but we have not seen what we can do. Now let every man instead of thinking "that was glory enough for one day," just consider nothing gained while there is anything to do. So far from imagining such an effort is enough, let every individual determine that he will work as though nothing had been accomp ished. Begin your work anew to-day; prosecute it vigorously; make every preparation for what is coming, and above all, let it be the fixed resolve in every mind that our next grand procession shall be twice as large as that of Saturday night and surpass it in beauty and scenic effect. *It can be done!* shall it not be accomplished? who doubts it? who will not commence anew to achieve so great a work? Whigs of Pittsburgh, Allegheny city, and vicinities! we call upon you no not to flag for a moment: we know you are willing to do your duty: up then and your reward will be the consciousness that you deserve well of your country.

☞Our next procession must be four deep else we shall never get along. In attempting to march through the city the van will strike the line at some point for want of space to accomodate its huge length.

THE WHIG LADIES.

The beautiful and high-souled Whig ladies of the two cities have won for themselves a wreath of glory. Heaven bless them, they are ever ready to show their devotion and patriotism. They exhibited on Saturday night the ardor of their feelings by every manifestation in their power. Crowding the windows and doors and gardens, their lovely countenances beaming with delight, and every feature eloquent in praise of the host rolling by, they tossed their banners and waved their handkerchiefs, while cheer upon cheer went up, the responses of their Whig brethren below, till the empyrean rang again. Honor to the lovely Whig ladies! We hope some of our friends will get up a banner and transparency for our next turn out, dedicated to, and worthy of them.

The Spirit of the Boys.

We were pleased to see a company of Whig boys meet the procession at the Canal bridge on Penn street, and take a place in the line. The noble little fellows are worthy of praise. The boys, generally, have imbibed quite an enthusiastic spirit: let them enjoy it: the lesson they are now learning will not be forgotten soon. We were not a little amused with a shoal of them in Allegheny. They had mounted their flags on poles and were escorting a band of music across the diamond—the colors made quite a showy canopy for the musicians.

☞An attack with stones was made on the procession when entering the upper bridge. We do not believe any respectable Loco would aid or abet such an outrage. The scoundrels who have made a practice of stoning our processions will be watched and summarily punished.

☞A number of scamps of boys were engaged in stoning the transparencies at different points along the route. In two instances we caught them at it ourselves. We observed the like game carried on by boys when the Loco procession was passing through the city, and have no doubt they were the same. We hope every citizen will promptly punish such rascals; no matter at whom they throw. To say nothing of windows, there is danger to all persons from the missiles.

☞"Is not that thunder?" "No, that is the noisy Whigs cheering the Whig Ladies on their route."

☞We really hope the Locofocos will soon get up another procession. The last has had a very stimulating effect upon the Whigs, and put them in the best possible humor. We like to beat them two to one, as we have done, can do, and will do, let them drum up as they may. Come on "Polk and Texas" men, show your strength.

☞Our Whig Germans turned out well. The Whigs are the best friends of our "adopted citizens," and will never suffer them to be imposed upon.

☞We observed the venerable Judge Riddle in the Manchester delegation. Animated by the patriotic fire which burns within he could not stay at home.

That excellent Whig paper, the Cleveland Daily Herald, has been considerably enlarged and improved. We are glad to see this evidence of our Lake neighbors' prosperity.

EXPLOSION ON THE MARIETTA.—It was with some little surprise we found that the Marietta, on which the late shocking disaster occurred while ascending the Arkansas, an account of which we published yesterday morning, had one of EVANS' SAFETY GUARDS on her boilers. The Marietta is a Pittsburgh boat, owned and commanded, we believe, by Mr. Coles of Allegheny city. The frequent recurrence of explosions on boats furnished with this *Guard* awaken painful suspicions of its security and adaptation for the object proposed.—We would be glad to feel certain that the fault is not in the Guard, but we confess we cannot shake off our doubts.

Muhlenberg's Prospects in Berks.

The "*Alt Berks*,"—a Polk and Dallas German newspaper, published in the borough of Reading, in referring to the prospects of Mr. Muhlenberg, in Berks county, remarks that the friends of Mr. Muhlenberg admit that the Whigs will poll between 3600 and 4000 votes and that the whole vote of the county at the next election will be about 11,500.—Subtracting the Whig vote from the whole vote leaves 7,900 as the Loco vote of the county for Polk and Dallas, and subtracting the Whig vote from the Locofoco vote will leave a Locofoco majority of 4,300 for Polk and Dallas. "But," says the "*Alt Berks*" newspaper, "there are at least 900 Locofocos in Berks who will vote *against* Mr. Muhlenberg and about 500 that will not vote for Governor at all, which will make a difference between the Muhlenbergh and Polk and Dallas vote of 2,300; so that Mr. Muhlenberg's majority in the county will not exceed 2100 votes."

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

Locofoco Insult.

MR. EDITOR:—During the grand procession on Saturday evening, we had an exhibition of Locofoco "decency" from some members of that party. During the whole evening the most insulting epithets were applied to the Whigs by the Polk men, collected at the corners and on the pavements. Some more debased, were not content with using insulting language, but vented their spite and chagrin at the glorious display, by throwing stones at the banners and transparencies. I presume the whole procession was noticed by these rowdies alike, but the following instances fell under the notice of the writer of this. The Sligo company, among other things, had a long roll of glass on a pole, on which was inscribed various mottos, which was broken by a stone. The Birmingham Club, (which made a very imposing appearence, having over 300 in the ranks,) had a stone thrown through one of their transparencies, and a large bottle elevated on a pole, and carried by a glass blower, with "Clay and Protection" on it, was broken to fragments in the same manner. And I will say to that unnaturalized doggery keeper on Penn street, who broke that bottle, that he was observed, and he may thank the peace-loving Whigs who saw him, that he did not receive at their hands what he deserved. A repetition of the offence will not be passed over. Of course, I do not say that a majority of the Polk party were guilty of such disgraceful conduct—the actors were but a certain strata in that party, but if the respectable portion had more generally frowned on it, much would have been prevented. PACIFER.

August 12th

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

The Issue in few Words.

MR. EDITOR:—Being an abolitionist; the question is often put to me, "why do you not vote for Mr. Birney." I answer, that to vote for Mr. Birney is not voting indirectly for Mr. Polk, at least throwing my vote away. The first I would not do, and at the present time to do the last were to prove recreant to the duties which I owe my country, my principles and my God. The success of the "Liberty party" is admitted on all hands to be at present totally out of the question. No one expects it. The contest, therefore, is between the other two parties. The questions at issue are deeply momentous. The least important, being that of the protective policy of the Federal Government, which of itself, were it the only question, is of sufficient magnitude to decide every man who lives by *his own* labor in favor of Mr. Clay. But I regard the Texas question as one involving consequences to this country, which ought to make every sensible man pause and tremble before he casts his vote in its favor. Should Texas be annexed, the United States must assume her national debt, amounting to from TEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Besides this, the United States would have to sustain a WAR with Mexico, at an expense of HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS of our citizens. These, however, are the least of the evils arising from the success of that political party, arrayed in favor of "*the lone star*." The Union of Texas to the United States will *extend and perpetuate slavery*. As an Abolitionist, therefore, I cannot one way or another, directly or indirectly support it—But the annexation of Texas WILL BE THE VIOLATION OF OUR NATIONAL FAITH, PLEDGED TO MEXICO AND CONFIRMED BY ALL THE FORMS KNOWN TO THE CONSTITUTION OF OUR COUNTRY. As an American, therefore, I cannot consent to the measure.

To these reasons I might add also, the probability that England would plead the Annexation of Texas to the United States, as an excuse to justify her in possessing herself of Cuba, an event which would be of all others, the most disastrous to our commerce, and to which we would never tacitly submit.

In view, therefore, of these facts, I cannot conscientiously vote for Mr Birney.

AN ABOLITIONIST.

Two men were injured at the new warehouse of Rev. Mr. Tassey, now going up in Allegheny, by a heavy beam falling on them. One of them was very severely injured, his back and breast bone were broken. The other was slightly wounded.

Locofoco Tariff Principles.

TARIFF MEN READ.

We ask every "Democrat" who is friendly to a Tariff, and especially of the Tariff of 1842, to read the following exhibition of "Democratic" principles in relation to the Tariff. It is taken from a warm, devoted Locofoco paper—one which honestly supports Mr. Polk on his own principles. If any Locofoco who reads this article agrees with its sentiments, let him vote for Polk; by so doing they will carry out their principles. But any tariff man who votes for Polk, according to the honest statements of this Locofoco paper, will be putting the knife to the throat of his own principles. The following article is from the *Carlisle (Pa.) Statesman* of August 8. We publish it because it is *strictly true*, and in order that it may open the eyes of some Tariff men who may intend to vote for Polk.

From the Carlisle Statesman, a warm supporter of Mr. Polk.

The Tariff; Protection.

We observe with pleasure that the democracy of New York are taking the right ground on these subjects. Any thing beyond a mere revenue tariff, any impost measure with a view to *protection* is ANTI-DEMOCRATIC, and will assuredly be discountenanced when Mr Polk succeeds to the Presidency. We wish to keep these facts distinctly before the people, in order that when our party comes into power and carries its professions into practice, we at least may not be charged with deception. We repeat what we have heretofore said: THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS OPPOSED TO the TARIFF BILL OF 1842, and if successful in this campaign, will *repeal* that Bill, and substitute one based on the principles of the compromise Act—that is, in plain language, a simple revenue tariff of 15 or 20 per cent.

Wherever the principles of the party are honestly avowed, this is the doctrine preached; and how can it be otherwise, in supporting Mr. Polk, who has pledged himself to this doctrine in more instances than one. In New York, this is the course taken, and we have no doubt it will be accompanied by the happiest results—because New York is largely engaged in commerce, and nothing cripples commerce more than high duties. At a meeting of the democracy of New York on the 18th of July, the Hon Eli Moore addressed the meeting in a speech of great vigor and eloquence. He took a decided stand against the *whig tariff* of 1842, and denounced all high tariffs as "anti-democratic in their tendencies." The Washington Globe, which has for many years past been the acknowledged organ of the National Democracy—the Richmond Enquirer, whose purity of faith is unquestioned by the party any where—and in fact every *paper engaged in the advocacy of Mr. Polk, that has any character for talent and integrity, is* OPENLY AND DECIDEDLY HOSTILE TO THE TARIFF OF 1842, which is looked upon by all eminent democratic statesmen as "highly protective and oppressive in its character." This is, in fact, Governor Polk's own opinion—for the language we have quoted is his language—which does not in any respect conflict with his late letter to Mr. Kane. In an Address to the people of Tennessee in 1843, Gov. Polk says:—"All who have observed my course know that I have at all times been *opposed to the protective policy*" * * * "I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue and opposed to a Tariff for Protection." * * * * "I am opposed to the Tariff Act of 1842, not regarding it to be a revenue Tariff, but, in many of its provisions, *highly protective and oppressive in its character*." These are Gov. Polk's opinions frequently avowed and *never* recanted. The Globe denounces the Tariff of 1842 as an oppressive Whig measure, which can never meet with favor from the democracy, and which is in fact far above what could properly be considered a "revenue tariff."

Thus, the position of the Statesman in regard to this prominent measure, is fully sustained by the Presidential candidate of the party—by every prominent statesman of the party—and by every leading paper of the party. To pretend to support Mr. Polk as the friend of the Tariff of 1842, is to support him AS A WHIG, AND TO BRAND HIM WITH FALSEHOOD, to support him under the pretence that the party is favorable to the Tariff of 1842, is a piece *of flagrant humbuggery*, a gross violation of truth, and a wide departure from honesty and sound policy. *From all such contemptible trickery we wash our hands.* Standing as a faithful sentinel upon the battlements of democracy, we shall advocate the principles and measures of the party as they *are*—as the great majority of the party has fixed them—and not as a few men, or *sections of the party*, here and there, might desire them to be. WE OPPOSE THE TARIFF BILL OF 1843—JAMES K. POLK OPPOSED IT—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OPPOSE IT—and all the support it receives is from the Whig party, and a few *ignorant or knavish editors*, who *pretend to be democrats*, but who are seldom found supporting the principles upon which democracy rests, and which give it its distinctive features.

From the National Intelligencer.

JUNIUS ON THE TARIFF.

The last Tract of "Junius," "THE TARIFF TRIUMPHANT," is worthy of special regard and of universal circulation. It has advanced a stage in the tariff debate never before trodden, and defined the *doctrine or theory of protection* in its influence on prices, that every man can see *how* protection produces the effects alleged by the Whigs—how such effects are inevitable by a fixed law in our foreign commercial relations and operations. Facts have been adduced in abundance to refute the free-trade theory that consumers pay the duties imposed for protection, and that protection enhances the prices of manufactured articles; but the free-trade man still says: "Admitting your facts, our THEORY proves that these articles would be still lower without a protective tariff."—Here the man unaccustomed to reasoning in such matters is balked, and cannot easily get over the difficulty presented. He is told:—"Somebody must pay the duties: you cannot throw the burden back on the producers beyond sea; therefore, the consumer pays them." This is short, plausible, and with uninformed minds is often conclusive. But the "*Tariff Triumphant*" of Junius sweeps away this difficulty, clears the road, and conducts the plainest mind, without the labor of study, to the right conclusion. This is an *achievement*. It was a *desideratum* absolutely necessary to make the subject clear to all minds. There is a very surprising, not to say astounding, comprehensive FACT revealed in this Tract—a fact which lies at the bottom, and constitutes the foundation of the author's theory, to wit that we pay an average of about 50 per cent, of the cost of imported articles of manufacture into the exchequers of foreign and despotic Governments as a TAX used to oppress and injure ourselves! It is shown that we have all this range of 50 per cent. to pay our own operatives and laborers well, to reduce prices of manufactured articles, and increase national wealth by a proper system of protection, before foreign producers will be driven from our markets. The free-trade theory is utterly annihilated by this argument of Junius. It is singular that the *theory* of protection, as it affects prices, has never before been *defined and explained*.

This Tract (No. 10 of the series) ought, as far as possible, to go along with No. 3, "*The Tariff*," published a year ago, which embodies more fully the facts which constitute the groundwork of No 10.

The obligations of the country to "Junius" cannot be easily estimated. He *introduced* the system of political tracts in 1840, as is well known, with great efficiency, and has followed it up for the campaign of 1844 by a protracted series of most elaborate and effective documents, comprehending all the great issues before the country between the two great parties. Clouds of other papers on the same general plan have followed and clustered around this nucleus of the system. But the "Junius Tracts" seem, by general consent, to have acquired the position of the *standard Whig documents*. They have gone every where, are going every where, and ought to go every where. The author has planted himself securely and firmly in the public mind of this country, and if he should do no more, will long continue to enlighten it. Such productions will not perish. He who conceived and reduced to system so cheap and economical a mode of information for the great masses of the people, for the great political ends of our popular institutions, will deserve well of the millions who are benefitted.

N. B. We understand that the price of the Junius Tracts, for large orders for the supply of States and districts is reduced to cost.

LETTER FROM MR. ADAMS—EMANCIPATION.

The anniversary of the West India Emancipation was celebrated on the 1st at various places in New England. At Concord an Oration was delivered by Ralph Waldo Emerson, and at Hingham there was a meeting of 500 in a grove, a picnic, &c. The following letter was read:

MISS THAXTER—In declining the invitation which I received last summer to attend the celebration of the First of August, it was in no wise my intention to express disapprobation of the celebration itself. The Abolition of Slavery in the Colonies of Great Britain, by the Parliament of that realm, was an event at which, if the whole human race could have been concentrated in one person, the heart of that person would have leaped for joy. The restoration of eight hundred thousand human beings from a state of grinding oppression to the rights bestowed upon them by the God of Nature at their birth, was of itself a cause of rejoicing to the pure in heart throughout the habitable earth. But that is not the only nor the most radiant glory of that day. It was the pledge of Power and of Will of the mightiest nation upon the Globe, that the bondage of man shall cease; that the manacle and fetter shall drop from every limb; that the ties of nature shall no longer be outraged by man's inhumanity to man, that the self-evident truths of our Declaration of Independence shall no longer be idle mockeries, belied by the transcendant power of Slavery welded into our Constitution. It was the voice of the herald like that of John the Baptist in the wilderness, proclaiming, as with the trump of the archangel, that the standing, fundamental policy of the British Empire was thenceforth the peaceable Abolition of Slavery throughout the world.

Well then may the friends of Freedom and of Man rejoice at the annual return of that day. Well may they, from far and wide, assemble and meet together in mutual gratulation at the return of so blessed a day. Well may they come in crowds to cheer and encourage one another to contribute, every one according to his ability, to the final consummation of this glorious and stupendous undertaking. My unwillingness to participate in it arose only from shame for the honor and good name of my country, whose Government, under a false and treacherous pretence of co-operating with Great Britain for the suppression of *one* of the forms of this execrable system of Slavery, has been now for a series of years pursuing and maturing a counteracting of the purpose of Universal Emancipation, and organizing an opposite system for the maintenance, preservation, propagation and perpetuation of Slavery throughout the earth.

For the last fifteen years this unhallowed purpose has been constantly, perseveringly and unblushingly persisted in, with a pertinacity of exertion and a perfidy in the use of means never surpassed by any conspiracy ever formed against the liberties of mankind. The dismemberment of the neighboring Republic of Mexico, the re-institution of slavery through out an immense portion of her territory, and the purchase or conquest of California, with the lying pretension of re-annexing Texas to his Union, have been and yet are among these profligate and unprincipled means.—An absurd and preposterous attempt to pick a quarrel with Great Britain, upon false and frivolous pretences, is another. The utter prostration of the exclusive Constitutional power of Congress to declare war—the whole compound budget of blunders and of crimes—the abortive negotiation of a treaty of plunder and robbery, which the Senate had the common sense and the common honesty almost unanimously to reject—the glaring falsehood by which the Texans themselves were inveigled into the negotiation—all these, and many more enormities of the deepest dye, are but parts and parcels of the agony of Slavery, struggling for existence and perpetuation against the awakening conscience of mankind.

The abortion of slave mongering diplomacy, miscalled a Treaty, attempted in the last hours of an administration detested and despised even by its partisans, is the last act of this knot of conspirators against Human Freedom. Their foul and filthy purpose has at length been extorted from them. It is, by an exterminating war, to rob Mexico of her provinces and to defend and perpetuate Slavery by open war against England for undertaking to abolish it throughout the world. A self-styled President of the United States, and two successive Secretaries of State of his appointment, have with shameless effrontery avowed, that their project of wholesale treachery, robbery and murder, was undertaken and pursued for the deliberate purpose of overreaching, overturning and destroying the system of policy of the British Nation to promote the abolition of slavery throughout the world. I have long forseen and watched the progress of the two systems towards this issue, and have given formal warning to my countrymen of it, by speeches in the House of Representatives in 1836, 1838 and 1842, by addresses to my constituents, in 1837, at Quincy, in 1842, at Braintree, and in 1843 at Dedham, and by an address signed by 22 other members of Congress and myself, to the people of the Free States at the close the session of '43—an address falsely charged by the forty ball weathercock hero of Texan Annexation, Nullification and the blessings of Slavery, as threatening the dissolution of the Union.

I have seen the steady and gradual approaches of the two systems to the conflict of mortal combat, in all their phases, from the strictly confidential letter of Andrew Jackson, of 10th December, 1833, to the Secretary, not Governor of Arkansas Territory, to that consummate device of Slave holding Democracy, the two thirds rule of the late Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and to the casting down of the glove of defiance, by our present Secretary of State in his letter to the British Plenipotentiary, of 18th April last. The glove was indeed not taken up. We are yet to learn with what ears the sound of the trumpet of Slavery was listened to by the British Queen and her Ministers. We are yet to learn whether the successor of Elizabeth on the throne of England, and her Burleighs and Walsinghams, upon hearing that their avowed purposes to promote Universal Emancipation and the extinction of Slavery upon the earth is to be met by the man robbers of our own country with exterminating war, will like craven cowards turn their backs and flee, or eat their own words, or disclaim the purpose which they have avowed—That, Miss Thaxter, is the issue flung in their faces by President Tyler, and his Secretary, John C. Calhoun. And that is the issue to which they have pledged, to the extent and beyond the extent of their power, you and me and the Free People of this Union, and their prosperity, for life and death, for peace and war, time and eternity.

Shall we respond affirmatively to that pledge! No! by the God of Justice and Mercy! No! My heart is full to overflowing, but I have no more room for words. Proceed, then, to celebrate and solemnize the Emancipation of eight hundred thousand British Slaves, whose bonds have been loosened by British hands. Invoke the blessing of the Almighty with prayer that the day may speedily come when the oppressed millions of our own land shall be raised to the dignity and enjoy the rights of Freedom, and when the soil of Texas herself shall be as free as our own. I cannot be with you, for age and infirmity forbid; but for every supplication breathed by you for the Universal Emancipation of Man and the extinction of Slavery upon earth, my voice shall respond Amen!

From your faithful friend and kinsman,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Miss ANNA QUINCY THAXTER, Hingham.

Quincy, 29th July, 1844.

FROM CARACCAS---DREADFUL DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Dates have been received from Porto Cabello to the 23d ultimo. The small pox had nearly disappeared, but the inundations, caused by the excessive rains had been fearful.

The main road from Caraccas to Puerto Cabello is impassable, and the whole communication is now made by the old road round the cape. In the valley of the Tuy the unfortunate proprietors of plantations have lost their all. In fact, the destruction of the coffee and cocoa trees is immense, and the soil is either ruined by being washed away or else covered up by the sand brought down the river. The poor laborers are beggared and the landholder is in despair. Thus much for the fearful inundation of the river Tuy.

In every fertile district of Sinamaica, in the valley of the river Limon, the loss by the flood is incalculable. The destruction of property far exceeds that of the great overflow of the year 1830. Cattle of all kinds have perished in almost incredible numbers; and the few houses on the plantations not actually washed away are so injured as to be nearly worthless.

In the unfortunate city of Carora half of the population have lost their homes, and the Governor has been obliged to offer the hospital and barracks as a shelter for the suffering poor.

From Bogota, Carabobo, Maracaibo, &c. the accounts of suffering, caused by the destruction of life and property during the late inundations, are really mournful. It will take years of prosperity to replace the damages done by the fearful rains of the year 1844. [N. O. Crescent City.

The following beautiful lines, says the Boston Journal, were written at the encampment of the Boston City Greys in Baltimore, by a member of the Maryland Cadets, and sung by members of both companies with fine effect, on the Sunday evening of their stay in that city:—

Here, God, to thee we hymn our praise,
And high our voices humbly raise,
From tented field we bow to thee,
Seeking for truth and liberty.

As soldiers here we toil for peace,
And ask from labor no relase;
God and our country is our cry,
By these we hope to live or die.

Deign then, Oh Lord, to bless this land,
Give hope and strength to freedom's band,
And while our vows to thee are given,
Aid us to find the path to heaven.

The author of the above appropriate stanzas, we learn is Captain Archer Ropes.

SPIRIT OF THE DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Baltimore, Aug. 9th.—Yellow Beeswax 30c.—Beef Cattle $2.50@3.75 ₱ 100 lbs net. 1500 bags Laguayra Coffee 7c; 1000 Rio 6¼@7¼c—market languid.—Sales good Western Feathers 30@32c. Nos 1, 2 and 3 Mackeral $11, 10 and 6.50—little inquiry. Herring $4.12½@4.25. Old stock Howard street Flour $3.80@3.87½ new $4 and excessively dull. Red Wheats 70@80c, white do 90@92c. Corn 38@40c, Rye 52, new crop Oats 21@22c. Flaxseed, sales at $1.33 ₱ bu. Western mess Pork $10, Prime 8, market quiet. Good to prime Western Hams 5@7c, Shoulders 3½@4c; assorted 4¼@4½ Sides 4½@5. Sales 14,000 lbs Hams at 5c; 700 do small size and prime quality 6½c; 30,000 lbs assorted of good quality 6½c; 30,000 lbs rough assorted of good quality 4½c 10,000 do Sides 4½c. Fair supply of Butter at 8@10c.—550 kegs No 1 Western Lard 6½c cash. Whiskey in bls 22@22½c.—[American.

Cincinnati, August 8.—Flour has been quite active throughout the week, at regularly advancing prices, and good to best country brands have sold as high as $3.80@3.87. Last sale of City Mills at $3.75@3.87. The sales are principally in small lots, of 50@200 brls. Wheat 63, Corn 28@30, Oats 26@28c. Less inquiry for Pork and Bacon than any previous week of the season—no change in prices. Whiskey 18@18½c. Wool—Considerable quantities are still coming in by river and canal. We quote as last week, Tub washed 25@28c ₱ lb; Common to ½ blood, in fleece, 25@28c; ¼ blood 29@31c; ¾ blood 31@33; full do 33@35; with the remark, that from 1@2c per lb more is paid by some of the dealers.—[Gazette.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9th—Beeswax in fair request at 30c. 50 casks No 1 Quercitron Bark $23.50 per ton. Coffee quiet—700 bags Laguayra 7¼c, 500 bags Rio 7¼ @ 7¾c. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel 10.50, 8.50 and $6 from the wharf. 1000 boxes Malaga Raisins from store at about $2. Fresh ground Flour, sales 4000 bbls $4.25 @ 4.19—sound old stock $4@4.25, for city use. 1000 pounds western Feathers 29@31c—prime held at 33c. 9000 bu. Wheat 88@90c—quoted 88c. Rye 52c; Corn 43@44c. Provisions—Small sales of mess pork at $9.75, prime $8. Bacon is held firmly with small sales at 4¼@6½c for hams, 3½@3¾ for shoulders, and 4½@5c for sides, of good quality and condition. Lard is in better request; sales of 12@1500 kegs at $6.25@6.31 the 100 lb; now held at $6.50. Butter scarce and in demand; sales at 8 cts. Cheese—Market well supplied; sales at 5¼@6½c. Iron—Not much doing, except in sales from store, among which we notice a lot of forged pig at $32. Anthracite $25@27, and charcoal foundry $32@33—all on the usual credit. 150 hhds New Orleans Sugar 6¼@6½c. Rice—Sale of 50 casks at 3½c. —stocks light. Fair demand for Flaxseed at $1.48@1.50. —[Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 14, 1844.

THE PRESENT TARIFF.—We give up a good deal of our space to-day to an interesting article from the New York Tribune, answering the question, "What part had Locofocoism in passing the present Tariff?" This article clearly and convincingly shows the falsehood of the statements of the Post of this city in relation to this matter. The few Whigs in Congress who voted against the present Tariff, did so *because the Distribution clause was stricken out.* We ask for this article a careful perusal. It contains information which should be remembered.

☞The Post of yesterday admits the elections are going all right. It says the first cheering "response came from Louisiana," where "Democratic principles were fixed in the ascendant." True--Democratic *Whig* principles *are* "fixed in the ascendant," as is seen in the election of a Whig Legislature, and as will be seen in the election of the Clay ticket in November. Next, says the Post, "came North Carolina," which was "deemed too firmly wedded to the illiberal principles of *Federalism* to be shaken," but the *Federalists*, the Post says, "have been wotully disappointed." Exactly. The *Federalists* are routed, horse, foot, and dragoons. The glorious Democratic *Whigs* have recovered the Legislature out of the hands of the *Federalists*, and elected their Governor by a large majority. In November, the "Polk and Texas" federali is will be nearly annihilated. Then, says the Post, "next comes Kentucky, a State much devoted to *federalism*," but these federalists "have been struck with consternation at the swelling hosts" of Whig Democracy. The *federal* Butler has been left so far in the back ground that he can hardly be discovered, while the Democratic Whig, OWSLEY, has carried the State by a splendid majority. "In Indiana," continues the Post, "the returns, so far as heard, is a cheering indication of her firm attachment to Democratic principles."—True, Mr. Post. Federal Locofocoism has scarcely a grease spot left. The State *is* fixed to Democratic Whig principles, as is shown by the election of 50 Whigs to 13 Federalists to the Legislature. Truly the signs are cheering, Mr. Post. Louisiana, North Carolina, Kentucky and Indiana, all gone for Clay and Democratic Whig principles. Hurrah! Shout, shout aloud, we're gaining ground. The poo-Feds are used up. "Polk-and-Texas" *is* no go.

☞Mr. Rody Patterson, the Marshall of the Locofoco procession, has made a statement in the Post in reference to the declarations of that paper, that the Whigs had behaved rudely and disorderly on the night of that procession. Mr. Patterson says:

"I have to say that the only exhibition of ungentlemanly and disorderly conduct on the part of the whigs, which came under my notice occurred at the corner of 4th and Liberty streets, here many insulting words were used by whigs—although I succeeded in inducing the democrats to suffer them to pass without retaliation. With this single exception I know of nothing to complain of in our whig brethren."

We are sincerely glad that Mr. Patterson has no more to complain of, and we regret he even had so much. But it shows clearly that the Post is trying to make a mountain out of a mole-hill. If Mr Patterson had marched in the Whig procession he would have seen much more worthy of censure on the part of the Locofocos. All through Pittsburgh, and particularly on Water and Smithfield streets, the Whig procession was assailed by the grossest and most insulting epithets. But the ladies, Heaven bless them, by their encouraging smiles kept the Whigs in such good humor, they passed over the loco insults with silent contempt.

A HARD CASE.—The New Orleans Bee sincerely condoles with our locofoco friends upon the desperate dilemma to which they are reduced.—Finding that Polk and Dallas, backed even by Texas, will not avail them, they are compelled to take up the fallen fortunes of a condemned and attainted traitor, and convoke sympathizing meetings for the hero of Chepatchet—the redoubtable ex-Governor Dorr. We trust that that persecuted saint, as soon as he recovers from his fit of contumacy and sues the Legislature for a pardon which he scarcely deserves but is certain to obtain, will come in person to testify his gratitude to his locofoco friends for their kindness in abandoning for the nonce all other issues, and clinging to him in sufferance and defeat.

CAN IT BE TRUE?—A passenger, says the Louisville Journal, from Frankfort informs us that Col. Richard M Johnson voted for the Whig candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

The Hon. John M. Botts lies ill at the city of Richmond, under an attack of congestive fever.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The bark Eugenia, Capt Biscoe, from Vera Cruz, the 14th ult., brings us two days later news than we have had *via* New Orleans. The paper war between Mr. Green and M. Bocanegra had not come to a close.

An army of 15,000 men were preparing to leave Mexico for Texas, and are expected to reach Matamoras on Nov. next. The Congress had not fixed upon a plan to raise the four millions granted for the expedition, but there was little doubt of their doing so very soon.—*N. Y. Express.*

THOS. F. MARSHALL, of Tyler memory, went over to the Locofocos previous to the late election in Kentucky. The Louisville Journal says:

"The Locofocos calculated that the defection of Thos. F Marshall would cause their triumph in Woodford. At the Locofoco rally on Saturday night, Tom made a tremendous speech. On Monday the Woodford Whigs marched up to a man and voted for Owsley. Tom was the only loss the Whigs sustained when he left them—he went over solitary and alone. It was so with old Robert Wickliffe and his brother Charley. We hope if our Colonel comes over he will bring a stronger reinforcement along with him."

"We are against every thing that the Whigs are for."—*Nashville Union.*

Now this is what we call honest. This is plain and above-board. This is the first actual declaration of Polk principles we have seen as yet. "We are against every thing the Whigs are for." How much trouble, how much wear and tear of ing nuity and invention is here saved. It reminds us of an anecdote that the late Chief Justice of Maine used to tell, with infinite humor. While at the bar, the Judge had a case to prosecute, in which a deaf old man was defendant. As the argument for the plaintiff was going forward with much earnestness, the defendant became very much excited, and making many ineffectual attempts to hear what Mr. Mellen was saying to the Jury, he at last exclaimed, "I don't know what you are saying, Squire Mellen, but I swear you lie!"—*N. Y. Express*

THE CREVASSE.—Captain Cummings, of the steamer Planter, passed the crevasse in the Levee at Mad. Armand's plantation, about 40 miles above the city, on this side of the river, about 2 P. M. yesterday. The Levee gave way on the 31st ult., about 10 A. M., and continued to enlarge. At present the opening is over 60 feet wide and about 10 feet deep. The hands had commenced work on it, but had not succeeded in arresting its progress.—The upper ferry boat left the city last evening with a number of hands and apparatus to aid in mending the breach.—*N. O. Bee.*

What part had Locofocoism in passing the present Tariff?

"UTICA, July 30, 1844.

"*To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:*

"If it will not be too much trouble for you, will you do me and many others, (who are subscribers to the Tribune in this County) the favor to set forth the vote as it stood when the last Tariff was passed—that is, give the names of the Locos from this State who voted with the Whigs for the Tariff?

"The reason why I make this request is this: Several of the leading Locos of this County are asserting in their political speeches, and many of them have become so bold as to *swear* in the teeth of the Whigs in common conversation, that the Locos were the party who passed the Tariff, and to whom the People are indebted for renewed prosperity, &c., &c. For example, this morning I heard John E. Hinman exclaim, (to a Whig whom he was endeavoring to convert,) "Who gave you the Tariff? the *Democrats*. Yes, sir, you would not have a Tariff, nor any thing else, but *debt* and *bankruptcy* at this time, had it not been for the *Democrats*," &c. &c. I am credibly informed that Seymour (late Member of Assembly from this city) made the same declaration at a Mass Meeting at Rome but a few days ago. In fact it is becoming a common declaration of the leaders of the Locofoco party in this county, and if they do

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 15, 1844

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

General JOSEPH MARKLE,

Of Westmoreland County.

Congress,
CORNELIUS DARRAGH.

Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.

Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.

Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.

Canal Commissioner,
SIMEON GUILFORD of Lebanon county.

Mr. Clay on the Tariff.

ASHLAND, 20th June, 1844.

Dear Sir:—I have received your favor, stating that our political opponents represent me as being a friend of Protection at the North, and for Free Trade at the South; and you desire an expression of my opinion, under my own hand, for the purpose of correcting this misrepresentation. I am afraid that you will find the effort vain to correct misrepresentations of me. Those who choose to understand my opinions can have no difficulty in clearly comprehending them. I have repeatedly expressed them as late as this spring, and several times in answer to letters from Pennsylvania. My opinions, such as they are, have been recently quite as freely expressed at the South as I ever uttered them at the North. I HAVE EVERY WHERE MAINTAINED THAT IN ADJUSTING A TARIFF FOR REVENUE, DISCRIMINATIONS OUGHT TO BE MADE FOR PROTECTION; THAT THE TARIFF OF 1842 HAS OPERATED MOST BENEFICIALLY, AND THAT I AM UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL.—These opinions were announced by me at public meetings in Alabama, Georgia, Charleston in South Carolina, North Carolina, and in Virginia.

Your friend and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Mr Frederick J. Cope."

MR. POLK ON THE TARIFF.

Letter to the people of Tennessee, June 1843

"Upon the subject of the Tariff I have but little to add to what I have heretofore often declared to the public.—*All who have observed my course know that* I HAVE AT ALL TIMES BEEN OPPOSED TO THE "PROTECTIVE POLICY." *I am for laying such moderate duties on imports as will raise revenue enough when added to the income from the sale of lands and other incidental sources, to defray the expenses of government economically administered. I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue.* AND OPPOSED TO A TARIFF FOR PROTECTION.—I was a member of Congress during the period that this subject excited greatest interest. *I was opposed to the Protective Tariff of 1828 and voted against it.* I voted for the act of 1832—*because it reduced the Tariff of 1828 to lower rates. That made some reduction,* THOUGH NOT AS MUCH AS DESIRED *to have made.* I voted for the act of March 2d, 1833, (commonly called the compromise act,) which reduced the rates of the act of 1832 to still lower rates, and finally brought the rates of the act of 1832 down to a point at which no article was after the 30th of June 1842 to be subject to a duty higher than 20 per cent. This was the law when the late Whig Congress came into power. By the tariff act of the 30th August, 1842, *the compromise act was violated and repealed* I AM OPPOSED TO THE ACT OF 1842, *not regarding it to be a revenue tariff, but in many of its provisions* HIGHLY PROTECTIVE AND OPPRESSIVE *in its character. I am in favor of the restoration of the compromise act of* 1833.

(Signed) JAMES K. POLK."

Mr. Polk On Wool.

"THE WOOL GROWERS CONSIDER THE DUTY ON FOREIGN WOOL AS IMPORTANT TO THEIR PROSPERITY. THIS OPINION I APPREHEND IS FOUNDED IN ERROR. * * * *

"MY OWN OPINION IS THAT WOOL SHOULD BE DUTY FREE."—Congressional Debate, vol. 9, page 1191.

And for Annexation.

"I HAVE NO HESITATION IN DECLARING, THAT I AM IN FAVOR OF THE IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE TERRITORY AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES!"

Jas. K. Polk, to the citizens of Cincinnati, Apr. 28, 1844.

Prize Banners—Who Contests!

A splendid Prize Banner will be presented, by the WHIG LADIES of Pittsburgh, to the largest county delegation in Pennsylvania or the adjoining States, proportioned to its Whig vote, that shall attend the Convention to be held in this city, on the 10th of September next, Allegheny county to be excluded.

Another superb Prize Banner will be presented by the Whig Ladies of Pittsburgh to the largest Township Delegation from the County of Allegheny in proportion to its Whig vote, excluding Pittsburgh, Allegheny city, Manchester, Birmingham, Pitt township and Lower St Clair.

☞Our Commercial and Wool growing friends will find some interesting statements respecting the Wool trade in this city under the appropriate head in the Review of the Markets.

☞The attention of the reader is referred to the notice of the Greensburgh meeting, and to the meeting in Baldwin township. The whole country is alive with meetings. We hope our speakers will attend as generally as possible.

Our readers will observe that MOSES HAMPTON, Esq. takes the place of Hon. WALTER FORWARD in the debate to be held at Manchester on Saturday. Mr. Forward had a previous engagement in some of the northern counties which takes him from home on that day.

Death of Mr. Muhlenberg.

The report of the death of Mr. Muhlenbergh, as given in our postscript of yesterday morning, is confirmed by the following from the United States Gazette of Monday:

RUMORED DEATH OF MR. MUHLENBERG.

News was received in this city, yesterday morning that on the previous evening, Mr. Henry A. Muhlenberg, the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, while about to enter his dwelling in Reading, was suddenly seized with apoplexy.

Physicians were immediately called in, but it was soon ascertained that human aid would be of no avail.

When the train of cars left Reading for this city, yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, it was said by some that Mr. M. had expired, and by others that he was not yet dead, but could not survive more than half an hour. Certain information will be received this morning.

POSTSCRIPT.

DEATH OF MR. MUHLENBERG.—We are informed that a Special express arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, bringing the intelligence of the decease of Mr. Muhlenberg. He expired about 10 o'clock, A. M.

What effect this lamentable event will have upon the political affairs of this state, it is somewhat difficult to forsee. There cannot be much doubt however that the war between the Porter and Cameron factions and the Shunk faction will be renewed, in its pristine violence. We are informed by a gentleman direct from Philadelphia, that Jessee Miller is spoken of at the east to succeed Mr. Muhlenberg, while in this region the claims of Mr. Shunk will be enforced.

It will make but little difference to the Whig party who is taken up to oppose Gen. Markle.—The confidence of our party in the wisdom of our nomination, and the fitness, capability, and integrity of our candidate, has steadily increased with the lapse of time. But this is not all. The importance of the principles at stake outweigh the mere personal claims of any man. Gen. Markle represents Whig principles. He supports the Tariff and the Distribution of the Lands and opposes the Annexation of Texas. The Locofoco candidate, who ever he may be, will stand exactly on the opposite ground. He will have to run with the free-trade and Annexation principles of Mr. Polk and the Locofoco party, to bear him to the ground. No man can succeed with these difficulties, unless Pennsylvanians are grossly recreant to their dearest interests.

☞The Post says "how many attainted traitors and sons of traitors there are in the *Whig party*, we know of but ONE, *and him they are heartily sick of!*" Much obliged to you, Mr. Post, for so candid an admission, which must have been wrung out of you from some other motive than love for Whigism or for the truth. Nevertheless, we are glad that even our federal enemies are compelled to acknowledge that modern Whigs, like the Whigs of the Revolution, despise all traitors and tories. The Federal-Locofoco editor of the Morning Post admits the Whigs are true patriots! Recollect that. Can the Post say as much for the Locofoco party. Is there only one son of a traitor in that party? Does that party display as much nausea at tories and traitors as the Post says the Whigs do? How does it come, then, that tory-loving Ingersoll, and Democratic-blood-hating Buchanan, stand so high in their ranks? How does it come that Mr. Polk, whose grandfather took a "Protection" from Lord Cornwallis, and who, himself, has always voted against giving a pension to our Revolutionary heroes, is supported by that party for President? Eh?

☞To-morrow we will publish an interesting account of a *debate*, lately held in Bloomfield, Ohio, between the Hon. Joshua R Giddings and Judge King, Liberty candidate or Governor in Ohio. Mr. Giddings, in this debate, was completely at home, and removed the last prop from those Liberty men who are seeking for an excuse for throwing away their votes for Birney, and thereby indirectly supporting Polk. The absurdity of some of the moral abstractions of these men is only equalled by some of the political abstractions of their antipodes in Virginia and South Carolina. This was evidenced in the debate referred to. Mr. Giddings asked Judge King "whether he would vote for a slaveholder, if by so doing he could at *once and entirely abolish slavery?*" Judge King declared *"he would not!"*

This article will appear in our next weekly paper.

WILKINS TOWNSHIP.—This glorious old Antimasonic and Whig township is all alive for Clay and Markle, and Whig principles. The proceedings of a meeting at the formation of a Clay Club, will be found in another column. The gentleman who handed them to us, remarked, *"we are all going one way in our township*—all going for Clay and Markle. Some of us did entertain some objections to Mr. Clay, but the importance of the stake at hazard has decided our course." We never doubted that Wilkins, and others of our old Antimasonic townships would come out right. No real opponent of Locofocoism, and of the extension of slavery can doubt where lies the path of duty, on the issues now pending. Not only in the Antimasonic townships in this county, but in the the Antimasonic *counties*, throughout the state, will Clay and Markle receive an overwhelming vote.

KNAVERY.—The Post of yesterday, [reaches quite a homily, on our use of the term "Our Whig Germans." The imitator of the "pious Amos" hopes to make some capital out of the want of an intimate acquaintance with the meaning of English phrases among some of our German fellow-citizens. The knavery of such tricks is only equalled by their meanness.

PEACHES.—Our friend, Mr. John L. Snyder, who lives on the old Washington road, about five miles from the city, has presented us with some of his early and beautiful peaches. They are of the "Early Rareripe Clingstone"—large, beautiful, and most delicious. He readily disposes of them at 50 cents per dozen. Mr. Snyder has a large variety of choice fruit trees for sale. Those who wish to improve their stock of fruit would do well to visit his nursery.

INCIDENTAL.

A friend has related to us the following incident:—On the evening of the late Whig procession, a prominent member of the Locofoco party, on the point of leaving home, addressed his son, James Findlay, who no doubt, possesses a spice of the old gentleman's good humor, and moreover a relish for his neighbor's joys, as well as his own, "Now Jim, see that you do *not* cheer the procession as it passes." To which Jim replied, "Oh no, father, I'm for Polk and Dallas." The procession moved forward with all its splendid accompaniments—the numerous bands of music mingling their soul-stirring airs, with shouts of thousands of freemen, and cheers of a countless number of Ladies, whose waving handkerchiefs and banners, told plainly that the spirit of the Mothers of the Revolution still lived with the daughters. It was a thrilling scene—too much by far for the POLKOCRACY of Jim—he raised his hat—bent forward and vociferated at his highest key "Hur——ra——h for HENRY CLAY!"

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections are all going cheerily! The cause of Clay and Frelinghuysen is everywhere in the ascendant! "Polk and Texas" are going down, down, down!

North Carolina has elected a Whig Governor, and a Whig Legislature by a large majority. State certainly safe for Clay. Kentucky has elected Owsley, the Whig candidate for Governor, by about 12000 majority and a Whig Legislature. Kentucky safe for Clay by 20 000 majority. Indiana was Locofoco last year. This year she has elected a Whig Legislature by a large majority. As far as heard from we have elected 7 Senators to 5 Locofocos, and 47 Whig members of the lower House to 20 Locos. Indiana safe for Clay by a handsome majority.

Alabama—In Montgomery county the Whigs have for the first time for three years, elected a full Representative ticket. The vote stood:

Whigs.		Locos.	
Bunting	910	Mitchell	841
Williams	908	Harris	801

The Wetumpka Whig gives us the result in that place, which shows a vote for Watrous, Whig candidate for Congress, of 217 to 189 for Yancy, Loco.

Mobile county—The Mobile Advertiser of the 6th inst. says—"The probability is that that the Locofoco ticket is elected by a small majority."

Illinois—The St Louis Republican of the 7th says: "We hear from Green county, that of more than 800 votes given at that precinct, Douglass, for Congress, recived 117 major. His majority at Whitehall was about 50. At Kane precinct, Woodson, Whig, had a majority. Douglass's maj. is estimated at 200. Last election it was more than 400."

The Wabash Courier, published at Terre Haute, of the 10th, gives the following:

We learn that Mr Ficklin is re-elected to Congress from the District adjoining Indiana.

Clark county has elected one Whig and one Loco to Legislature—same as last election.

Cumberland has elected a Whig to the Legislature—a Whig gain.

Edgar returns one Democrat—same as last election.

Missouri—The St Louis Republican speaking of the contest in that county, says it is certain that the Whig ticket for the Legislature is elected by a majority of several hundred over both the hard and soft branches of the Locofoco party. The defeat of the Locos has been signal, unexampled for years.

TO THE POLK AND DALLAS CLUB OF MANCHESTER.

JULY 16, 1844.

GENTLEEEN:—In compliance with a resolution of the Clay and Markle Club, of Manchester, we challenge you to discussion of the leading Political Measures of the two parties, at such time and place as you may name.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
JOHN BOSQUIT,
LEVI BURCHFIELD,
Committee.

JULY 18, 1844.

At a meeting of the Polk and Dallas Club of Manchester, the above challenge was accepted. The meeting to take place at Kennedy's Grove, (near Manchester,) on Saturday Aug. 17, 1841, at 1 o'clock P. M.

H. BLANCAARD,
VALENTINE SHORTS,
SYLVANUS PERKINS;
Committee.

We, the above committees further agree on the folllowing arrangements:

The Speakers to consist of three of each party, viz:

MOSES HAMPTON.
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
C. DARRAGH, Esqs.
Of the Whig party.
WILSON M'CANDLESS,
ANDREW BURKE,
ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE, Eqs.
Of the Democratic party.

The Discussion to be opened by the Whig party. Each speaker to be limited to one hour, until each has spoken the time allotted.

The Committee agree on the following officers.—George Cockran Esq., President, John Woods, Jas. Riddle, Esq., and Valentine Shorts, Vice Presidents. George P. Stephenson, and Archibald Speer, Secretaries.

Parliamentary rules of deliberative assemblies to be observed at this discussion. All parties are respectively invited to attend.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
JOHN BOSQUIT,
LEVI BURCHARD,
Committee.

H. BLANCHARD,
VALEN. SHORTS,
SYLF. PERKINS,

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

"The Spirit of the Boys."

MR. EDITOR:—Your remarks on this subject in this morning's paper, are very appropriate, and the encomium you bestowed was well merited. These young 'Natives' will be our mainstay in '48 and '52, [if that be not looking too far before our noses.] A transparency carried by one of these young Whigs, of "7(&)6" excited general admiration for the neatness and taste displayed in its execution. On one side was the truthful verse:

"If coons gain the election,
Labor will have protection.
The Polkats, just to vex us,
Are for Free Trade and Texas."

Aug. 13.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

MEETING IN WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

A large and respectable number of the Antimasonic and Whig citizens of Wilkins township, met (pursuant to notice,) in Wilkinsburgh, on Saturday 10th of August, and organized a meeting by appointing JOSEPH IRWIN, Chairman, and C. SNIVELY, Secretary.

C. Darragh and Geo. Darsie, Esq'rs., were present, and addressed the meeting in a very able manner on the issues of the present campaign.

After which—on motion

A committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, who, after a short retirement returned and presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice, viz:

Knowing it to be the right, and believing it to be the duty of Freemen, on an ocasion such as the present, to freely and frankly express their opinions, as to public men and measures, we in the exercise of this right declare that we are in favor of

1st A discriminating Protective Tariff—believing it a policy dictated by Patriotism, and essentially connected with the honor and prosperity of the nation.

2d. The supremacy of the Laws—believing that *no* circumstances can warrant an infraction of the established laws of the land—and that all men—their opinions, property, and persons, should be held sacred under them.

3d. A sound and uniform currency—securing the wages of labor from the insolvency of banks or the depreciation of their paper, and giving facilities for the safe keeping and easy transfer of the public funds.

4th. Rotation in office, or the one term principle—because experience proves that the longer men are continued in power, the greater is the propensity to fortify themselves in it—not unfrequen ly to the neglect or utter disregard of the public interests. We declare further, and

5th That we are opposed to slavery—and deplore its existence and deprecate its extension—believing it to be a bold and black usurpation upon the rights of manking—a system that ought never to be countenanced or sustained in a country boasting of democratic freedom.

6th. We are opposed to all secret oath bound societies—having proof that they are dangerous to life and liberty, and therefore at war with the best interests of society.

7th. We are opposed to any and all incroachments upon the territory of a neighboring power, and equally opposed to the control or occupancy of one foot of American soil by a foreign power, we are, therefore, opposed to the Annexation of Texas, and in favor of the immediate occupancy of the Columbian Territory

8 h. We will support H. Clay, because we believe if elected, his *policy* will best promote the interests of our country.

9th. We will support Gen. Joseph Markle. 1st, because we believe him honest and capable and 2d, because he was not found skulking behind in the hour of his country's danger.

10th. We have neither forgotten the times, nor forsaken the principles of 1840, and shall use all honorable means to make those principles again triumphant in 1844.

A Constitution for a Club was then presented, and adopted.

Under the Constitution referred to above was unanimously elected—

President—C. SNIVELY, Esq; and appointed

V. Presidents—Daniel Kountz, Samuel Carlisle, Joseph Irwin, Samuel Myler and John Horner, Esq.

Secretaries—A. Horbach, jr., J. E. Sheridan and Charles Carothers.

Finance Committee.—Benj. Kelly, John W. M'Cullough and James Verner.

Executive Committee—Geo. Johnston, Jas. Kelly, John M'Kelvy, John Ralston and John Linnard.

Committee to obtain Signatures—J. E. Sheridan, A. Horbach, Jr., and John Ralston.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the political newspapers of Allegheny county favorable to the protection of American Industry, against the Pauper Labor of Europe.

It was then, on motion.

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn—and that we will re-assemble at the School House, near Chalfant's, in Plum Township, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The best feeling pervaded the meeting, and there is not a doubt of old Wilkins doing honorable battle in the coming contest.

JOSEPH IRWIN, Chairman.
C. SNIVELY, Secretary.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

Meeting in Baldwin Township.

Agreeable to previous notice, the Whigs of Baldwin Township convened at the house of John Cowan, on Saturday, 10th of August, 1844, for the purpose of expressing their opinions respecting the coming elections, and also to form a Clay Club for said Township.

The meeting was organized by appointing HARVEY GRIFFIN President; Robert McKee and John H. Foster, Vice Presidents; Joseph Douglass and Robert Glass, Secretaries. On motion, Matthew H. West, Hiram Armstrong and George McGibbeny were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting. The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Bigham and Knox of Pittsburgh, after which the committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting hail with pleasure the numerous evidences now greeting us, giving assurances of the success of Henry Clay, Theodore Frelinghuysen and Gen. Joseph Markle to the offices for which they have respectively been nominated.

Resolved, That we are in favor of giving adequate protection to our mechanics over the pauper labor of Europe, and are opposed to James K. Polk and all the opponents of the Tariff of 1842.

Resolved, That we look upon the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands as essential to give stability to our Tariff laws and the principal means to pay the immense public debt of Pennsylvania, and thus relieve our farmers from heavy state taxation.

Resolved, That the proposed annexation of Texas to the United States would be a base violation of our national treaties with Mexico, and be calculated to give an undue ascendancy to the slaveholding interests of this country.

Resolved, That to secure an honest and faithful administration of our State finances, it is essential that the administration should be entirely changed and put into new hands—not a simple continuance of the present corrupt administration of David R. Porter and his nominee, Henry A. Muhlenberg.

After the reading of the foregoing resolutions they were unanimously adopted as the expression of this meeting.

After which the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the different candidates for offices in Allegheny county be invited to meet at the house of Jno. Cowan, in Baldwin township, on Friday, August 30th, 1844, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of discussing the different political subjects now before the people.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Messrs. Bigham and Knox for their attendance.

Resolved, That M. H. West, Hiram Armstrong and George McGibbeny be a committee to prepare a constitution for a Clay Club, and report at our next meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at the house of Jno. Cowan, in Baldwin Township, on Saturday, the 17th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

HARVEY GIFFIN, Pres't.

ROBERT MCKEE, } Vice Pres'ts.
J. K. FOSTER, }

JOSEPH DOUGLASS, } Secretaries
ROBERT GLASS, }

THE MEETING AT GREENSBURGH.

JACKSONVILLE, West co., Aug. 13, 1844.

To the Editor of the Gazette & Advertiser:

Dear Sir.—I have seen it stated in some of the Whig papers of your city, that a mass meeting of the Whigs is to be held at Greensburgh, on the 21st inst., and urging at the same time, a turn out to it of the Whigs of the city. The committee in advertising the call for that meeting, *did not* contemplate holding a mass meeting, but simply a meeting of the county. We would be pleased at all times to see our Whig friends from the city at our meetings, but as we have in contemplation holding a mass meeting in Westmoreland previous to the October election, we trust they will reserve their attendance for that occasion, when we hope we will see them turn out in such numbers as is usual for them to do, on such occasions.

Please send a notice of this matter to the other Whig editors of your place.

Yours, with respect, &c.
B. R. MARCHAND.

From the Southern Miscellany.

Letter from Major Jones.

Pineville, July 15, 1844.

TO COLONEL HANLEITER:

Dear Sir—I owe you an apology for not writin to you before now, but the fact is I've had a monstrous sight of botherments to prevent—the baby's been sick, and the craps been in the grass, and the negroes has all had the measles, which has kep me in a perfect flustration all the time. But I've got things pretty considerable strate now, and I'm glad to inform you that we is all well and thrivin, and hope you is enjoyin the same blessin.

I wanted to go to the Baltimore Convention to nominate Mr. Clay, but Mary and old Miss Stallions tuck on so about it, and was so afraid some of the steamboats mought bust their biler and spill me in the sea, that I staid home just to humor 'em; and ever sense, sem how things was gwine on slick and smooth, I've sort o' dropt out of politics and tended to the plantation. But I can't stand it no longer—I feel like I would be no better nor a tory to my country if I was to stand idle now, and do nothing to help to put down the treacherous rascals that is tryin to destroy the government; and sense I've hoed all the grass out of my crap and laid it by, I'm jest gwine to turn in and help to hoe *Lokofokypokyism* out by the roots, and never stop till we lay the good old State by next November, safe and sound for Henry Clay! I never did have much opinion of these big democrat leaders that was always tryin to make divisions among the different classes of people in the country—always tryin to set the pore agin the rich, and the planters agin the manyfacturers, and the South agin the North, and even the unreligious agin the religious people. I never did believe they was what they pertended to be, but I always tho't they was friends to ther country, though they tuck a monstrous pore way of showin it. I thought they wanted office, and was tryin to fool the people into votin for 'em, but I never begun to think they was mean enough to try to bust up the Union if they could'nt have thir own way. But now I see into 'em, bomination take their internal picters, and I go in for squashin 'em into the yearth bowdaciously, so they can't never raise their heads as a party in this country agin.

* * * * * *

The truth of the bisness is just this—they saw the people was gwine throw 'em in the next election like they did in 1840, and tried every way they could in the last Congress to pump up some new capital—some new dust to throw in the peoples eyes—they tried General Jackson's fine and every thing else they dared to touch, but they burnt their fingers with the tariff, and they was afraid to raise the ghost of the Bank, so they had to just steal old Tyler's thunder, and make the most they could of it. But mind I tell you, its gwine to blow em all to everlastin smash before they are done with it. That annexation question come wheelin into the political sky, all of sudden, like some thunderin big comet with a fiery tail, and its jest gwin to serve the democratic party like a taller-candle does a skeeter-hawk, when he dabs into the blazd like a tarnal fool without knowin what he's about—it'll swinge 'em into a perfect cracklin. The people of this country has got too much sense to give this glorious union away for Texas—and they're not soon gwine to forget nor forgive the man that has got no more patriotism in 'em than to want us to wash out the cementing blood of our fathers with the blood of our brothers in a civil war.

* * * * * *

We're all strait as a coons' leg down here—The boys is all hurra for Clay, and sense they've found out Polk is to be the lokyfoky candidate they've tuck sich a dislike to the yarb that they wont let a stalk of it grow on their plantations, for fear people mought think they was Polk men. Old Nippers was bout the only lokyfoky in the settlement. He's been crowing about Van Buren and Free Trade like a house a-fire till last Monday when he first heard of the nomination. "Polk, Polk," ses he, "who's Polk." Some of the boys told him he was the chap what Jimmy Jones of Tennessee beat so bad for Governor last year. Old Nippers hant opened his head bout politics ever sense. If Polk doesen't flourish no better any where else in Georgia, than it does down here, it wont take many figers to count the berries next fall. We're all comin to your big Convention—I never did see such a stir—every one feels as if the destiny of the country was at stake this time—even the wimmin's got the dander up sense they heard about old Bumsquattle's gwin to bust up the Union. You may jest lay off a ten acre lot to hold the Pinesville delegation when we git to Madison. No more from

Your friend, till deth,
JOS. JONES

P. S.—I seed in your paper tother day what Pardon Jones ses if I'll come out and use my influence in favor of the annexation of Texas, he'll give me an office sich as Secretary of State, Postmaster or something. Now, I wish you would jest tell Pardon Jones that I ain't no lokyfoky to be bought up with an office, or I could've sold out to the administration long ago. John Jones, what edits the Madisonian, has been claimin kin with me and hintin bout my runnin with Mr. Tyler for the Vice Presidency ever sense the Convention. But it aint no go. I would'nt exchange the glorious satisfaction of givin my vote next November for the gr at and patriotic Harry of the West, not for all the honors of John Tyler and all the cabinets he's had sense the honest one left him by General Harrison quit his treacherous councils. Them's my sentiments, Pardon Jones.

ARREST OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

The New York Express states that on the morning of the 9th inst., Dennie Sayre, President of the New Rochelle Bank, Westchester county, N. Y., was arrested in that city. "The allegation against Sayre, in connection with a man named Benjumin F. J. Gautier, is to the effect that on the 15th of December, 1843, Gautier called on John C. Johnston, the agent of the Messrs. Johnston, and entered into an agreement to purchase a quantity of chairs, for which he was to give good endorsed notes.—On representations being made by Gautier as to the stability of of Dennie Sayre, as an endorser, Johnston sold him a bill of chairs for $550 receiving two notes drawn by Gautier, and endorsed by Sayre—one at three months for $200, and one at five months for $265, and $35 in cash. The property was delivered to Gautier, but when the notes became due they were not paid, and every effort to collect the money proved unavailing. This action has, therefore, been commenced to test the stability of Mr. Sayre and his friend Gautier. The examination will be continued next week before the Recorder, when it is supposed some interesting developements will be made."

Tariff Mass Convention.

☞The friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen, Markle and a Protective Tariff, in Western Pennsylvania, and the adjoining counties of Ohio and Virginia, are invited to meet at Pittsburgh, in MASS CONVENTION, on TUESDAY September 10th, 1844.

S. Fahnestock,	John Morrison,
C. B. M. Smith,	E. W. Stephens,
James Dunlop,	George S. Hays,
Robert Mackey,	Eph. Jones,
A. H. Miller,	M. Beltzhoover,
Wm. Eichbaum,	J. H. Davis,
Joshua Hanna,	Ch. L. Magee.
John Small,	

COMMITTEE.

Robinson township Clay Club.

☞The Robinson township Clay Club will meet at the house of Joseph Edmundson, at 3 o'clock on SATURDAY the 17th instant, to make arrangements for attending the Mass meeting at Pittsburgh on the 10th of September.

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR AUGUST, 1844.

CHARLES KNAP, JR. JAMES MAY W. H. DENNY.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW

OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING Wednesday evening, August 14

Gazette and Advertiser Office,

Remarks—Though business is still very dull, symptoms of a coming stir are accumulating from day to day. It may be sooner or later, but we infer from what we see and hear that the trade when revived will be one of a very active character, more particularly in the various items of produce. For the most part of this season a very active inquiry has been maintained and it appears to be increasing. Things in general remain about as they were. Several important movements are going on in the market of which particulars are given below. The weather has been very warm. Our manufacturers are busy, and look for active times this Fall. The rivers are at a fair stage for the numerous light draught boats in the trade.

☞We have been disappointed in not getting our Price Current up again. We hope by next week to have it ready.

Ashes—We remark no movement of any importance. Sales are generally small. We quote Pots at 3¼@3½c, Pearls 4½c, Scorchings 3¼@3½c, Saleratus 5@5½c. Rec'd 47 casks Pots, 20 Scorchings, Pearls 21.

Ale—Ale has declined $1 ₱ brl, XX Ale $6 ₱ brl, common $5, both exclusive of casks.

Brooms—We do not anticipate that the active inquiry for Brooms will be met till the new crop of broom corn is ready to work. The old stock is quite gone. We quote from $1,12½ to $1.50 as in quality. Received 20 dozen.

Bark—The demand is light owing to the stocks already laid in. Chesnut Oak $4, Black Oak $3, Hemlock $2.50@$3 per cord.

Beeswax—A ready market exists here at all times for all that offers. The receipts on sale for a considerable time have been very light. It is in active demand at 27c ₱ lb. Received 6 casks.

Blooms are very quiet. We hear of no transactions, and quote them at $50a55 as in quality.

Cheese—The receipts have fallen off at a good time. W. R. continues quite dull. The heavy stock in store is going off slowly, and generally in small parcels. Sales at 4c, 4 mos and no charge for boxes. We quote 3¼@4 from store as in quality and quantity. The practice of dacking cheese in casks appears to be going out of vogue: very few are now brought to this market it being generally loose or in boxes. Received 207 boxes.

Candles—City manufactured Star Candles have been reduced to the very low price of 20c ₱ lb. They are of excellent quality and well received in the market. Cincinnati Star 21c. City dipped 8c.

Cotton Yarns—Another decline in yarns. Competition among the manufacturers has caused an unexpected decline in Cotton Yarns to 16c ₱ lb. for Nos. 5 to 10, and other numbers at a proportionate reduction. The market cannot be considered at all settled: the cause which produced this movement is not legitimate, and a re-action is probable. We remark that one or more hold at 17c and 5 ₱ cent off.

Flour—The market this week closes at a small decline compared with last. The receipts upon which the demand is based and upon which prices depend have not improved except by wagon, from which rather more has been received this week than last. The receipt price rules from $3,44 to 3,56 from good to extra. The receipts by river reach 350 barrels only. The millers and farmers are very tardy about bringing it in, but we think it their wisest course to work off their stock while prices are as at present. We see nothing here or elsewhere to justify them in holding for higher prices. Sooner or later flour must come forward and "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." As usual in this month, the exports by Canal have dwindled down to a mere trifle.—Flour, as freight, is in demand by carriers. We annex an exact statement of all sent forward in '43 and '44 till August 10th.

	1843.	1844.
March		12.257
April	21,427	26,650
May	32,435	25,118
June	30,905	14,252
July	17,047	7,576
Aug 10th	182	450
	101,996	86,318
		101,996
Excess in '43		16,578

Feathers—A very active inquiry has been maintained for two months past for Prime Feathers, but it has not been met by a corresponding supply. From present appearances the demand will be unusually large from this to the close of the season. Eastern orders are in the market, but we doubt whether they can be filled within limits. The sales foot up to 5@6000 lbs, at for ordinary 24c and prime 27@29c. Received 276 sacks.

Fruit—*Dried*—Peaches are dull at $1 per bu. from stores. Of Apples it can be said there is not a lot of any size on the market. M. R. Raisins are firmly held at 2.45 @2,50 per box. Turkey Figs 16@18c; Malaga 13@14c per lb.

Green—Apples are becoming very plenty. It will not be long till dried apples of the new crop are offered.—Green are selling at $1,25@1,37 ½ as in quality. Received 203 bbls.

Fish—The demand for Fish continues pretty fair. Herring are nearly out of season, and some holders, anxious to close, offer their remnants of stock at a reduction. We quote No 1 at $5.25@5,50. No 1 Mackerel in half bbls $7,25, No 2 $11.25, No 3 $7,75@8 per bbl. No 1 Salmon $17 per bbl. No 1 Shad trimmed $8.25.

Glass—The stocks of Window are large and the demand not very brisk—an improvement will be experienced in due time. We quote to embrace the various qualities of country brands—an excellent article manufactured and packed with great care is held at our outside figures. 8 by 10 $1.87½@2,12½ per box; 10 by 12 $2,87½@3,12½. City brands, 8 by 10 $2,50; 10 by 12 $3,50 net per box. Received 175 boxes.

Grain—The accounts we have received of the quality of the grain crops in this vicinity are not encouraging for Wheat. Of Corn, Rye, and Barley, the yield will be a full average: of Oats a very heavy one, and of Wheat a short one. The samples of the latter offered so far are not fair, being generally shrivelled and light though the color is tolerably good. At the present time, Oats are lower than for two years past; sales this morning in the city market at 12½ per bu. The cause of this is that a large quantity of the old crop was held over in the country, and now the large crop of new is crowding it into market. We understand the wheat of Beaver and Mercer counties is likewise generally light, and that the millers on the Beaver will not purchase unless a per centage is allowed for the loss in increased Bran. We quote Wheat at 65@66c weight; Oats 12½; Rye 37½ cts; Barley 40@50 cents.

Groceries—The market is very dull, and has a heavy aspect.

Sugar is fluttering and wavering. The stock is heavy and occasional receipts from below have an unfavorable influence on the market. Unless it recovers a firmer tone a decline is nearly certain. The sales are small and steady. We quote ordinary 6¼c, an inferior article is offered a shade lower; good fair 6¾c, Prime 7c; strictly prime 7¼c, by hhd. In bbls a shade higher. A really prime Sugar can be had a shade under 7c.

Molasses is a shade lower. Sales of 50, 20 and 25 bbls at 31c, currency, from first hands; we quote 31@32c per gallon.

Coffee—Some additions were made to the stock through the week, and it is now the largest and best ever held here, and offers unusual attractions to the trade in the West. Sales are moderate, but steady. We quote ordinary Rio at 6¼@7c; good fair 7¼@7¾c; prime 7¾@7¾c; small parcels of choice 8c. St Domingo 6¼@6¼c. Laguayra 7¼a7¾c. Old Gov. Java 12¼c.

Hay plenty at $6 per net ton. Received by river 12 tons.

Hides—Market quiet. We quote Missouri 12½c; Spanish 14a17c; do salted 10@13c per lb.

Lumber—From the yard, common pine $8,50, c'lear $18 per M. feet. Shingles $1.75 per M.

Iron and Nails—Several of our Mills have stopped for a short time. The demand continues good, but it is something firmer. Common bar 3c; Juniata 3½c; Nails 4a4½c.

☞From the present feeling in the market, we venture to say there will certainly be an advance on Iron before the 1st of September of ½c per lb, say for common bar 3½c per lb. Our friends abroad may make their calculations accordingly.

Pig Metal—The market has been very quiet through the week. A few sales of Hanging Rock—32 tons hot blast at $40 cash, and 25 tons cold blast at $28 cash.—Several of the Furnace proprietors have been in but we hear of no stir produced. By some oversight we omitted to publish the imports in our table this morning. They amounted to 170 tons

Provisions—*Bacon*—The inquiry is very active, and the movement animated. The sales are not large, running from 500 to 5000 lbs, but they are numerous and foot up in the aggregate to a considerable amount. The demand which has been realised has sufficiently encouraged some holders to advance their pretensions, and the effect has been an advance of ¼ cent per lb on their stocks. Their views are confident, and an indifference is expressed about selling even at the present rates, the present aspect of other markets appearing more favorable to their views. We therefore quote city cured as quick and firm at the following quotations: Shoulders 2¾@3c; Sides and assorted 4¼4½c; Hams 5¼a6c. The market has undergone a slight change and shoulders and choice hams are, by some, held a shade higher than our quotations, say for prime shoulders 3c and hams 6@6½c per lb. The market is evidently looking up, and holders govern themselves accordingly. Received 42 hhds. 1 box and 1 bbl. The following statement will show the exact amount sent forward in '43 and '44 till Aug 10th:

	1843	1844
March		3,491,984
April	2,084,040	2,248,774
May	7,015,715	4,181,634
June	6,363,753	1,605,302
July	3,017,798	746,763
August 10	84,222	262,415
	20,555,338	17,926,854
		20,555,458

PITTSBURGH—AUGUST 12, 1844.

Political Discussion at Elizabeth.

☞ The friends of Polk, Dallas, Muhlenberg, and the Annexation of Texas, are respectfully invited to meet the friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen, the Tariff of 1842 and the distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands, at Elizabeth, on TUESDAY, 20th inst., to discuss these questions of national policy.

JOHN RANKIN, WM. DRAYO, DANIEL M'CURDY, C. P. DIEHL, W. R. VAN KIRK, G. H. TOWER, JOEL WALL, JAMES M'KAIN.

☞ **Clay and Markle Convention at Elizabethtown.**—A convention of the friends of Clay, Frelinghuysen, Markle and the Tariff of 1842, will be held in the borough of Elizabeth, on the 20th OF AUGUST NEXT, to commence at 12 o'clock M.

All favorable to the protection of American industry, and all opposed to free trade are earnestly invited to attend.

☞ Messrs. Forward, Hampton, Darragh, Darsie, Mahon, Dunlop and Bigham will be present and address the meeting.

SAML. FREW, THOMPSON MARTIN, JOEL WALL, JACOT MILLER, DANIEL M'CURDY, GARRET WALL, JOHN RANKIN, CALEB EDMUNDSON, SAML. KERR, *Committee of Invitation.*

Glorious Outpouring of the People!

Upwards of 3,000 Whigs in Procession, with 700 Transparencies and Banners!

GRAND AND GORGEOUS EXHIBITION!

On Saturday evening last, the great Whig procession for the two cities and vicinity came off. Although from the preparations made, and the zeal manifested, great expectations were formed, yet their most sanguine expectations were more than realized. It was truly an evening and a spectacle long to be remembered, or rather never to be forgotten.

It was feared during the day that the evening would be an unpleasant one. The sky was lowering, and the we ther blustery, but as the day wore on these symptoms disappeared. The sun went down in clear and unclouded majesty; the winds had lulled to a gentle breeze, just strong enough to rustle the folds and display the stripes and stars of our country's flag. As the sun flung his last rays over the steeples and domes and houses of the two cities, gilding them with his own golden light, every soul interested in the coming events of the evening felt it to be a most propitious time. Here and there the fragment of a cloud lingered in the eastern horizon, but before twilight was ushered in, even these had disappeared, and the azure heaven was without a speck.

The spirit too which animated every Whig bosom was warm and vigorous. From Louisiana, North Carolina, Kentucky and Indiana glad tidings had been heard! Every eye saw the light as it broke on the morning of our triumph; every ear had heard the thunder as it rolled and reverberated through the political heavens; the scintillations of the one and the tone of the other infused new life into every bosom. Those who had been indolent and careless before now woke up, their dormant energies were aroused, and put forth to swell the triumphal march; and the old men, the fathers of the party, whose heads were white with the snows of many winters, they were there to participate in the magnificent demonstration.

At an early hour the Manchester delegation appeared on the ground and to this gallant band this honor must be awarded. Soon after the various Clubs of Allegheny city, under the chief Marshal, converged to the place of meeting, and from this the whole body marched down to the lower bridge to do the honors of the city of Allegheny to the Clubs from Pittsburgh and vicinity as they came over.—From the gentle elevation of Federal street we watched the proceedings. Until this time no transparencies or torches had been lit, and while they waited, the process of lighting up took place. First one torch shone out like a beautiful star; then another and another; then a score, till all were illuminated. From our position they appeared like two lines of variegated fire. It was the most beautiful sight we had ever beheld. Presently the van of the procession from Pittsburgh appeared in sight greeted with tremendous cheering, and as they poured out, the street, which before presented two parallels of fire, now became one glowing mass. It was soon seen that to hold a meeting would be inconvenient and delay the procession to a late hour; it was accordingly dropped and the procession moved on the appointed rout.

Now it was that the sublimity of this dioramic pageant was developed. Strains of music came floating on the air; the mass of fire was lengthened out; rockets ran fiercely up into the heavens; enthusiasm could no longer be pent up in bursting hearts, and cheers upon cheers resounded through the city; the windows and gardens of multitudes of houses along the streets were crowded with the beautiful and noble ladies, who waved a tempest of white handkerchiefs and banners to the host as it rolled by in grandeur, eliciting acknowledgements like thunder. On! on! the mass rolled in triumph.—From the lower to the upper bridge, one chain of resolute and determined Whigs extended, a living stream, an irresistible throng of men filled with high and holy feelings of patriotism, with minds made up to rescue our loved country from the domination of those who would inflict upon it the direct evils. Some idea of its length may be formed from the circumstances that when the van reached the Canal bridge on Penn street in Pittsburgh, the rear was seen passing along Butler street, in Allegheny, opposite the Aqueduct. If the scene was brilliant before, it now became transcendantly beautiful. The streets of Pittsburgh were filled with multitudes, the windows and doors of hundreds of houses were crowded with beautiful Whig ladies, who, as in Allegheny, manifested their sympathy for our cause by waving clouds of handkerchiefs and banners; the deafening cheers in return resounded from one end of the line to the other. Onward onward in resplendent beauty, the Avalanche rolled, like those of the snow-crowned Alps, gathering new power in its progress. As far as the eye could reach up and down the line of illuminated transparencies they filled the streets with variegated rays, glowing and revealing every object on either side. And so it passed through the principal streets of the city.—When the period for separation came the host, with the exception of one Club, assembled in Liberty street in double lines. Here, congregated in a space the eye could more readily command, it excited the admiration of every spectator.

No other scene of the kind that we have ever witnessed approached within an immeasurable distance of this display, in profuse richness, in absolute gorgeousness. Those who have seen Hanington's Fairy Grotto, which is a *chef d'ouvre* of art, can form any idea of its splendor. Nearly 700 transparencies, banners and torches of every size, shape and color, threw out prismatic hues. The Grotto is a concentration of the hues of the Prism mingled and reflected in innumerable rays, so the transparencies of every hue blended and mingled together struck the eye in every direction along the line. It was a counterpart of the Fairy Grotto upon an immense scale.

Hundreds of ladies from distant parts of the city, were present to see it, and not one, we presume, whatever their views may be, could resist its effect. It was truly a scene of beauty and indescribable grandeur. At half past ten o'clock the multitudes separated for their homes. Everything went off well. No quarrelling or disturbance of any kind occurred, and with elated feelings the members of the Clubs and delegations took leave of each other.

It was difficult to ascertain the numbers in the procession, by counting, owing to the rapidity of the march, and the irregularity of the line, being in some places four persons deep, and others only two. The numbers may be safely estimated at from 3,000 to 3,200, (one gentleman made the number 3,400,) with about 700 banners and transparencies. Although the procession marched with great rapidity, it was from half an hour to 45 minutes, passing any one point.—It was truly a glorious display of Whig zeal and strength.

☞ "Well, I'll be ——" said a Loco as he looked on the glorious scene in Liberty street, when the procession was about to be broken up. "If I ever saw the like—Look up! look down! look every way, and it is all Clay."

Monongahela Improvement.

The importance of this fine improvement is daily developing itself to every one who pays the least attention to the trade and commerce of this city.—An intelligent gentleman, engaged in the steamboat trade, told us a few days since, that it was his opinion, formed from great experience, that when this improvement is finished, nearly all the trade from east to west will go through our city.

In view of the great prospective trade on this improvement, added to what it now enjoys, it has been suggested by a gentleman of judgment and experience, that it will soon be necessary to have an additional lock on the lower dam, to accommodate the numerous craft of every description passing up and down,—and it is suggested that it would be a great saving of expense to build it now, at the south end of the dam. It is well known that a breach has been made in the dam at that end, and that all attempts at repairing it have hitherto proved abortive. As soon as the water falls low enough, the attempt is to be renewed, and it is suggested, that it would take but a few thousand dollars more to build a lock, than to repair the breach in the ordinary way. If this is the case, the project of a new lock is worthy the serious consideration of the board, as the business of the improvement will doubtless require an additional lock sooner or later.

☞ A gentleman was passing over one of our bridges on Saturday morning with a heavy basket of marketing. Seeing a farmer going along with his wagon, he asked if he could carry it for him. "O Yes," said the Farmer, put it in: "I can haul anything but Poke stalks!"

THE MORMONS.—The two brothers, named Law, who are seceders from the Mormons, have commenced a settlement near Rock Island, Illinois, and large numbers of the Mormons are quitting Nauvoo and joining the Laws. The Alton Telegraph thinks that the division among them is a happy circumstance for themselves as well as for the community in which they are located.

THE WHIGS OF GEORGIA—AN IMMENSE MEETING.

A letter from Madison, Geo., to the editor of the Augusta Sentinel under the date of Wednesday week says: "Twenty thousand Whigs did I say! Aye 40,000 Whigs have been here to-day assembled at the same altar, and sipped from the same fountain the pure republican principles which are every where inscribed upon Whig banners. The procession itself, which I repeat was the most grand, sublime and imposing spectacle I have ever witnessed, numbered not less than 13,000 good and true Whigs, and there were thousands who did not join in the procession, but who greeted it wherever it turned with shouts and cheers that made every Whig heart in the vast multitude leap for joy. Let it then go forth to our Whig friends throughout the Union that Georgia is Whig to the core—and will place herself side by side by her Whig sisters for Clay and Frelinghuysen."

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The following particulars concerning the destruction of the steamboat Marietta, on her passage up the Arkansas river, which took place on the morning of the 25th ult., near 8 o'clock, we copy from the Little Rock Times:

The Marietta was preparing to pass a swift place in the cut off at Mr. Marshall's plantation, 13 miles below Pine Bluffs, which she had tried once and failed; and just as she was leaving the shore, having heated the boilers (which contained but a little water) to the highest degree, she collapsed a flue, scattering destruction apparently throughout deck and cabin. She then drifted down a few hundred yards, struck a snag and sunk in seven or eight feet water, some of the passengers in the meantime leaping overboard and swimming ashore.—There were about 60 or 70 persons on board, 10 or 15 of them badly scalded or burned with steam. Judge Paschall, of Van Buren, Ark., was among the number of the unfortunate, though it is thought that he will recover.—Those who remained on board ascended the hurricane deck, and were conveyed to the shore in yawls and flatboats; the most of the trunks and baggage in the cabin were saved, and some of the freight of the boiler deck; but the most of the latter, and all that was in the hull, was either lost or badly injured. Our informant states that it presented a spectacle of no ordinary character. Mothers screaming for their children and leaping overboard with them in their arms—husbands calling for their wives, and children for their parents.

MR. FORWARD.—The Cadiz (Ohio) Whig Standard, thus notices Mr. Forward's remarks at Steubenville:

MR. WALTER FORWARD of Pittsburgh next addressed the crowd in a speech replete with patriotic eloquence. We need not attempt to ascribe the enthusiasm his presence awakened. The shouts of twelve thousand freemen attested the hearty welcome, with which this fearless and worthy wing was greeted. He at once informed the audience that the eyes of the country were fixed on the Mill Boy of the Slashes. The immense crowd listened to his remarks with the most profound attention, and never was attention more munificently rewarded. Every word was eagerly caught up, and we trust, was treasured in the memory of all who heard the orator.

For nearly two hours he held his sway over the minds and hearts of those present, weaving one of the most dazling and resplendent chains of reason and truth that ever bound a crowd to the spell of mighty and resistless eloquence.

His remarks on the way in which Mr. Polk happened to get the nomination of the Baltimore Convention were exceedingly happy.—He proved very satisfactorily that Polk is as fully entitled to be called *his* accidency as Tyler himself. His glowing contrast between the claims of Mr. Clay and those of Polk to the Presidency, showed every one that the difference between the two men was vast indeed—the former having distinguished himself as a noble leader through his whole career, while the latter never did anything to advance the interests of his country. The orator's noble apostrophies to the ladies and to Mr. Clay, his glowing and eloquent description of the magnificent west, his soul stirring exhortation to the Whigs to perform their duty at the coming election, and his dissection of the Tyler scheme of annexation, were received with frequent outbursts of the most enthusiastic applause.

The speech was replete with transcendant eloquence, with clenching argument, with wit, humor and pathos, and it undoubtedly riveted every good Whig firmer to his cause and his country, in which we are engaged, and loosened the cord of locofocoism on those of that party that heard it.

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

Mr Burke and Church Burning.

MR. EDITOR:—The late concentration of the Locofoco forces at Broadhurst's on Saturday night, 3d inst, gave rise to feelings and painful emotions in many breasts of both parties, especially to those who hold *truth* to be sacred, of whatever political creed they may be.

The orator of the occasion (Attorney Burke) was certainly most unhappy in some of his endeavors to advance the cause in which he is so overzealously engaged. His endeavors to identify the native American party and the riots, bloodshed and Church burning, of Philadelphia, with the great Whig party of the Union and their principles, was certainly a bold effort, or would have been so, if it had no been characterized by cowardly insinuations, instead of the open declarations with which *truth* should ever be proclaimed.

Whatever party has heretofore arose in this country, or may hereafter arise, whose principles shall be founded on and embrace nothing but what is purely patriotic and American in feeling and sentiment, it will always be found to embrace amongst its members, if not entirely Whigs, a vast majority of Whigs, and the cause is to be found in the Americanism and Republicanism of all the leading doctrines of that party. And on the other hand the reverse of this will appear in reference to every thing that is foreign, anti republican and despotic, not excepting the perpetuation of Slavery, (vide Annexation) anti-protection of American Industry, and the late efforts to propitiate and tamper with the despotic power of Popery, which is well known to be adverse and repugnant to every thing pertaining to Democracy or freedom of expression of opinion, or of thought itself.

We proclaim, therefore, to Mr Burke and to the world, that as a party the Whigs are not the "Church Burning Party," and notwithstanding of the 35 or 40 persons apprehended in Philadelphia, as being perpetrators in those outrages, nearly all of them have turned out to be of the Locofoco party, yet we do not so far disregard *truth* as to assert that the Locofoco party, as a party "Burn the Churches of the Living God." Another subject of regret to men of correct feeling of both parties, was the attempt to get up a sympathy at the expense of truth, by turning a portion of the line into a funeral procession, by a mock Monument of a deceased duelist, with music and rejoicings. Poor Calley, let his ashes rest in peace, at least let not his own party disturb his repose, or harrow up the feeling of his friends by recalling to remembrance his follies or his fame.

The solemn charge promulgated by Attorney Burke, shall hereafter receive more attention, when the excitement of the present political campaign shall have passed, and mens minds shall have time to ponder on these grave subjects, which embrace opposition to the God of Heaven and his cause, by dragging that cause into the political arena for party effect. His true position in this community may fully appear to be neither that of Saint, Democrat, nor Peacemaker. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Tobacco in Connecticut.

We are quite surprised to learn from the Journal of Commerce, that large quantities of Tobacco are now grown in Connecticut, amounting in 1840 to a half million pounds. So profitable is this article, that as much as sixty dollars an acre has been paid for land upon which to grow it—a price equal probably to half the value of the land except for this purpose. Some men have gone largely into the business, with hiring land, with the exception that after spending one hundred dollars an acre on rent and labor, they shall have fifty dollars left as profit.

Connecticut tobacco brings a very high price for making segars, and most of it is exported to Europe for that purpose. It sells at 6 to 15 cents a pound in this market, and when it has inhaled the atmosphere of Cuba by a temporary warehousing there, it sometimes commands twenty cents and upwards.

The U. S. Iron steamer "Michigan," built at this city, and transported to Lake Erie, has been put together and launched. She floats on the water beautifully, and on the first trial of her speed, she made 12 miles an hour, against a strong head wind with only ten inches of steam. It was thought at the time that her wheels only needed a little more dip, to increase her speed to fifteen miles per hour.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the iron steamer.

Commander, Wm. Inman; first lieutenant, D. M'Donald; surgeon, P. I. Christie; purser, W. A. Bloodgood; master, C. H. Stevens; midshipmen, John Stewart, C. H. Baldwin; captain's clerk, Wm. Inman, jr; purser's clerk, R. A. Baker; master's mate, Mr Christie; chief engineer, Andrew Hubbard; 1st assistant, Wm. Scott; 2d do John R. Matthews, 3d do Mr. M'Donough, Mr. Dixon.

From the U. S. Gazette.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT CONTEST—MR. MUHLENBERG.

We regret extremely that our political opponents have deemed it proper to resort to attacks upon private character in carrying on the present political campaign, but above all that they should have attempted to prejudice the minds of the people, by publishing the grossest libels and basest falsehoods, in regard to the Whig candidates for President and Vice President,—filling their papers with charges as foul as they are false and unfounded; but driven to desperation by the want of arguments to sustain their own candidates, or tenable grounds upon which to resist those of the Whigs, they have abandoned every thing like fair argument, and are carrying on a kind of tomahawk and scalping knife warfare upon individuals. We object not to a fair investigation of the character of those who stand befor the people as candidates for their suffrages but we do object to the continued re publication and re assertion of charges which have again and again been refuted, and of the most malicious libels, which have again and again been proven to be false. Our opponents however, have selected their own mode of warfare and will doubtless adhere to it; even though it injures their cause by producing disgust in the minds of honest men towards one which has to be sustained by such means.—We shall not imitate our opponents; but while they are throwing stones, we copy the following from the Reading Jounal, to let them and the world see that whatever may be the character of Mr. Clay's dueling, *they*, at least, are not surrounded by walls of adamant:

"And now, as Mr. Clay has been denounced and unjustly as a "gambler," and held up in the locofoco papers as a "black leg," we will state a fact which is notorious in this town, and which is not denied by Mr. Muhlenberg's friends here—and that is, that Mr Muhlenberg now, and for years past, has been in the daily habit of spending his afternoons at taverns, playing cards—generally for drink, but occasionally for money—though as his friends says, "only for a quarter dollar on the corner." This can be *proved in a court of justice*, if denied. We have heard it over and over again from men with whom he plays daily—men of all parties; and the fact is as well known to the citizens of Reading as that the sun shines.—We need scarcely mention that to card playing is added profane swearing. What effect such an example, in a prominent individual, and one who for 26 years was a clergyman, must have upon the morals of the town, we leave the public to judge. And let none of our readers at a distance suppose that this is a mere electioneering statement. It is a serious and uncontrovertible fact, for the truth of which we hold ourselves responsible."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Republic.

WASHINGTON D. C., Aug 5th, 1844.

Our political intelligence from all parts of the Union is of the most cheering and flattering character. From present political indications we are authorised in calculating upon more triumphant majorities than Gen Harrison received in 1840. We are sending out from the Congressional Committee room about five thousand documents daily. I hear from excellent authority that Mr. Calhoun despairs quite as much as Mr. Holmes of Charleston of the election of Mr. Polk.

Our political adversaries find from the result in Louisiana, that they can make no capital out of the annexation question. The President is still luxuriating and *uxoriating* in Virginia, much to the detriment of the public business. I have been waiting during the last four weeks for his return in order to get out a land patent.

The following political calculation has received the concurrence of every person in our committee room. We think it will not vary much from the actual result in the fall;

For Clay—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana Tennessee, Kentucky.

For Polk—South Carolina, New Hampshire, Alabama, Arkansas.

Doubtful—Virginia, Missouri, Mississippi, Michigan, Maine, Illinois.

I have put Virginia among the doubtful States, but have no question that she will go strongly for the Whigs.

WHIGS AND CATHOLICS.

It is with aversion that we couple the mention of religion with that of politics, because that religion that enters the arena of politics does it with the certainty of perishing in the strife. All experience, we believe, proves this.

But an appeal has been made directly and boldly to the Catholics, inviting them to join the motley and heterogeneous troop arrayed against the Whigs. And of all remorseless demagogues, Amos Kendall has been selected as ambassador to them; and has already sent forth a tract headed "Religious Liberty in Danger," filled with the most malignant appeals to Catholics and foreigners, (Orangemen included,) and intended to arouse the deadliest animosity between them on the one side, and the Whigs as Protestants and Native Americans on the other.

Upon such an issue, God forbid that we should have much to say.

We know individual Catholics who have caught at this bait, and who have been gulled by the crocodile tears.

But of the body of them, much as we differ from them on abstract points of faith, we are proud to believe that they will receive with unfeigned scorn and disgust, the vile, insulting, and treacherous proposals thus offered to them, and that it will recoil with fatal power on the heartless foes of Christianity who have authorized it.—*Cin. Chronicle.*

TO HONEST LIBERTY MEN

We say read the Address of John Mecaskey and others, which you will find in an adjoining column. Like the letter of Mr. Burchard this address comes fully up to our ideas of what constitutes the duty of Liberty men in this crisis. We have here presented an array of arguments which may well defy assault from any quarter. They are incontestibly just and conclusive; they meet the question fully and answer most triumphantly the specious objections of those who counsel Liberty men to throw away their votes for *conscience sake*, when the union itself is in peril. We can not trust ourself to speak of these men, lest we say that which would be better unsaid. It is a source of sincere gratulation to find right thinking patriotic Libertymen, East and West, taking the stand assumed and so ably maintained by Mr Mecaskey and his associates. We augur from it the best results to that noble cause to the rescue of which they have so patriotically stepped forth. Read and ponder on it, friends—*Wash Rep*

Louisville.

The canvass in Louisville partakes of a ferocious aspect. The Journal of Tuesday says that on the day previous much fighting took place at all the Wards. The election lasts for three days, and it was feared much violence would take place. The following from the Journal of Tuesday is a specimen of Locofoco tactics:

LOCOFOCO MADNESS.—Last night the Locofocos held a meeting at the coffee house opposite Walker's and appointed committees to raise thirty fighting men from each ward "*to take care of the first ward polls.*" We state this as a fact. Such a proceeding is a great outrage. It is the carrying out of the incendiary advice of Mr Guthrie. Whigs! be peaceable, but be resolute. Exercise your rights, and see that all others exercise theirs.

The Locofocos, it seems, are to have *two hundred and forty picked fighting men* at the first ward polls to-day. Well, if they take and keep possession of the polls, they will no doubt succeed in carrying out their original resolution of casting seven hundred Locofoco votes in that ward alone.

The present summer is one of the dullest and hardest in point of business that has ever been experienced in New Orleans. The city was depopulated, and trade suspended a full month earlier than usual, so that by the middle of July, frequently a brisk season of the year, the langour of mid August was upon us. To those whose vocations or necessities require them to pass the summer in the city, this fact is painfully apparent, though not easily accounted for. There is now scarcely any life in the city.—[New Orleans Bulletin.

From the Baltimore American.

North Carolina Election.

We subjoin to the following table, all the returns that have yet reached us for Governor, as also the vote for Governor in 1842:

	1842.		1844.	
Counties.	W. *Morehead.*	L. F. *Henry.*	W. *Graham.*	L. F *Hoke.*
Anson,	995	372	1174	532
Ashe,	473	527		
Burke,	1514	399		
Bertie,	400	474	507	409
Bladen,	301	438		m. 223
Beaufort,	750	593	m 406	
Buncombe,	1450	498		
Brunswick,	283	309	m.24	
Cumberland,	556	885	603	1070
Cabarrus,	610	3?2	759	477
Cherokee,	268	203		
Chowan,	243	221	272	201
Craven,	549	656	m.76	
Currituck,	73	367		
Caswell,	244	1109	277	1038
Camden,	4 3	77	517	94
Carteret,	283	242		
Chatham,	992	707	1153	794
Cleaveland,	324	339		
Columbus,	129	351	197	271
Caldwell,*				
Duplin,	182	801	257	878
Davidson,	1220	484	911	653
Dixie,†			505	334
Edgecombe,	74	1185		m. 1350
Franklin,	353	646		m 225
Gates,	313	427		
Greene,	274	194	250	204
Guilford,	1615	418	m 1450	
Granville,	901	854		m.8
Hertford,	292	231	m.39	
Halifax,	567	419	560	378
Hyde,	382	161		
Haywood,	465	216		
Henderson,‡				
Iredell,	1479	252	1527	379
Johnson,	557	580	639	585
Jones,	213	126		
Lincoln,	679	1579	m.540	
Lenoir,	216	377		m.170
Mecklenburg,	764	1182	741	1085
Macon,	424	160		
Martin,	226	577		
Montgomery,	1106	165		
Moore,	521	504	542	512
McDowell,§				
New Hanover,	201	895	233	1101
Nash,	80	765		m.700
Northampton,	532	436	m 193	
Orange,	1576	1472	1761	1555
Onslow,	187	581	188	553
Pasquotank,	631	114	593	177
Pitt,	572	379	590	419
Person,	310	545		m 334
Perquimons,	353	94	366	217
Rutherford,	1306	173		
Robeson,	534	557	566	600
Richmond;	655	92	678	113
Randolph,	1154	309	m 744	
Rockingham,	363	954	449	981
Rowan,	1190	914	809	736
Surry,	984	950		
Stokes,	1129	1130	1105	1165
Sampson,	335	603	458	732
Stanly ¶				
Tyrrell,	288	106		
Wilkes,	1333	109		
Washington,	364	58	m.237	
Wake,	953	1185		m 250
Warren,	114	730		m 700
Wayne,	216	680	260	846
Yancy,	292	493		
	39,586	34,994	22,710	23,652
	34,994			
Morehead's maj.	4,592			

*Included with Burke. †Included with Davison. ‡Included with Buncombe. ¶Included with Montgomery. §New County.

By the mail last night from the South and from Norfolk we have some additional returns from North Carolina, which are inserted above, giving us the result in all the counties but 19. As far as heard from, Hoke's majority over Graham is 942. In 1842, the Locofoco majority in the same counties was 806. The 19 counties to hear from gave in 1842 a Whig majority of 5619.

☞ A German Locofoco paper, in Louisville, on Tuesday morning last, published a most incendiary article, urging upon the German voters to go to the polls armed with pistols, and other deadly weapons to fight the "Whig bullies." This conduct excited such general indignation among all parties, that the editor fled from the city, and the publisher issued a hand bill, apologizing for the insult, and deprecating the just wrath of the people.

Kentucky Election.

The Louisville Journal, of Wednesday morning has the following:

OLD KENTUCKY.—Our readers will find, in our paper copious returns of the Kentucky elections. Owsley's aggregate majority over Butler, thus far, seems to be a little more than 5,000. We expect the full returns to increase it to at least 12,000. We have not deemed it necessary to give the vote of Dixon and Pilcher. Pilcher runs everywhere behind the rest of the Locofoco ticket. Mr. Clay's majority in November will be tremendous."

The Journal remarks:

If Kentucky and Indiana have gone for the Whigs, the former by a large majority and the latter by a handsome majority, as we have no doubt they have, we presume that the Locofoco party will have sense enough to give up its useless struggle and betake its if to some better employment.

☞ LATER.—The Journal of Thursday gives the full returns from Louisville. Owsley, Whig, has a majority in that city of 674. Owsley's majority in the State will be from 10,000 to 12,000. Glorious old Kentuck.

Indiana Election.

The Louisville Journal of Wednesday last has the following from Indiana. The accounts are cheering:

Floyd county has gone for the Whigs. They have elected the Representative to the Legislature, probate judge, commissioner, and prosecuting attorney. That's what they were firing guns for on Monday night.

In Harrison county the Whig victory is complete.—The majority is about 200.

Washington county, which was supposed to be Locofoco, has, it is said, given a Whig majority of about 100.

In Evansville, the Whig majority is said to be 152.—The county not heard from.

The passengers on the steamer Fawn heard at Rockport that two Whigs are elected to the Legislature in Spencer county.

We hear that Clark county has gone for the Whigs by a small majority.

Jefferson county, in which Madison is situated, has elected the whole Whig ticket by a majority of 400. In that county the Whigs have gained a Senator and Representative since last year.

Decatur county has elected a full Whig ticket.

Ripley county, hitherto Loco, has elected a Whig Senator, and probably a Whig Representative.

Bartholomew county has elected a Whig member of the Legislature—Whig gain.

Jennings County has elected a full Whig ticket.

Switzerland county has elected a Whig Senator over the infamous Kelso, and a Loco representative. The county is considered certain for the Whigs.

Dearborn and Ohio counties have gone for the Locos by about their usual majorities.

These returns excite the most glowing expectations of a glorious triumph on the part of the Indiana Whigs.

The Cincinnati Gazette of August 9 has the following:

INDIANA.—Our sister State so far from seesaws well. We cannot doubt her. Still we would be cautious even tho' everything looks so encouragingly. The counties reported stand thus: with the loss and gain on the election in 1843 and 1844:

	W.	D.	Gain.	Loss.
	SENATE.			
Jefferson	1	0	1	0
Ripley	1	0	1	0
Switzerland	1	0	1	0
Wayne and Randolph	2	0	1	0
			4	
	HOUSE.			
Bartholomew	1	0	1	0
Clark	0	3	0	0
Dearborn and Ohio	0	3	0	2
Decatur	1	0	0	0
Fayette	1	0	0	1
Floyd	1	2	0	0
Franklin	0	2	0	0
Harrison	2	0	2	0
Henry	2	0	0	0
Jefferson	3	0	1	0
Jennings	1	0	0	0
Marion	2	0	0	0
Randolph	1	0	0	0
Ripley	1	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	1	0	0
Spencer	2	0	2	0
Union	1	0	0	0
Wayne	3	0	0	0
Rush	3	0	2	0
Washington	0	2	0	0
	25	11	8	3

The Whig majority in Evansville 150. This shows a gain over '43 and leads us to believe that the Whigs will have the Legislature by a handsome majority.

Switzerland is decided. Kelso for the Senate was defeated by a Whig. The Loco Representative is returned.

PROPHETIC.—About twenty years ago Wilberforce said at a public meeting held in reference to Missions to the islands of the Pacific, "I feel bound, not merely as a Christian and philanthropist, but as a statesman, to come forward and express my feelings: I see here a new people starting into life; I see that the very position of these Islands, in connection with this enlightenment, may at a not far distant day, lead to what shall effect the balance of power in Europe. Already some of these Islands, chiefly through the influence of Christian Missions, have been raised to the rank of independent civilized nations; and others of them worthy of a better spirit, it is known are regarded with jealous cupidity by some of the European powers.

CANDOR HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the village of CANDOR, (formerly known as Racoon meeting house,) under the name of the CANDOR HOUSE. From the preparation he has made for the entertainment of travellers and others, he hopes to meet with a share of the patronage of the public. Candor being a very pleasant village, in a beautiful situation, persons who wish a healthy place to board their families during the summer months, will be comfortably entertained. Candor is situated about a mile and a half from the Steubenville turnpike, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh.

aug 12—wtf CHANCEY WEEKS.

NOTICE.—Whereas, by an act of Assembly, dated April 18th, 1844, James Kelly, Daniel Negley, Francis Wilson, jr., Robert Donaldson and George McCombs were appointed Commissioners to lay out a Turnpike Road, commencing at East Liberty and terminating at the juncture of the Frankstown and Leechburg Roads. In pursuance of the above, the said Commissioners will meet at the house of JOHN BUTLER in East Liberty, on MONDAY, the 30 day of September next, for the purpose of receiving subscription for the stock of said Company.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

East Liberty, Aug. 1st, 1844-dtf&wlm

Six Cents Reward.

THE above six cents (but no charges) will be paid for WASHINGTON HOILE, an indented apprentice who absconded from the subscriber on the 25th inst. All persons are hereby warned against trusting or harboring him on my account. ROBERT M'ELHANEY,

ju30-Tw3t* of Ross township.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Will of JOHN KEATING, late of Pitt township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons therefore, who know themselves to be indebted to the said John Keating, deceased, will make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against him will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

N GRAHAM, ROBERT MOORE, JOS. R. KEATING, } Executors.

Pittsburgh, July 30-Tw6t

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The undersigned will sell the farm whereon he now resides, situate on the Allegheny River, ten miles from Pittsburgh, known by the name of Poolville place, containing about **90 Acres,** 70 acres cleared and in good order; 50 acres of which is River Bottom of the best kind. There is on the farm a goood brick house well finished, a good barn, stabling, etc.

There is a good young Orchard of almost every variety of Fruit Trees of the best kind, most of them in a good state of bearing. Comment is unnecessary, as the place will bear to be examined, and those wishing to purchase will consequently see it.

The place will be sold at a fair price, and an undoubted title made; and if not sold before the first of September it will be rented for such terms as may be agreed on.

jy2—w2mT MATTHEW MAGARY.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 31 miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further informat on may be obtained by applying at 99 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

DR. M'LANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC

PROMPTLY expelled Worms to an almost incredible number! To substantiate the above facts, many hundred of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame; and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives, annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lanes American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON,

Owner of Water Forge, and other Works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave one dose to a child five years old, from which it expelled two hundred and thirty three large worms; and to a girl ten years old from which it expelled seventy nine; two to a boy seven years old, which expelled one hundred and twenty one; and still there remains nearly one half of the vial.

ABIGAL HOUSTON.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave two doses to a boy nine years old, which expelled two hundred and fifty one very large worms; to a boy seven years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and ninety nine; to one five years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and fifty; and to a babe twenty months old I gave one, which brought away fifty seven, making in all six hundred and fifty seven worms; and still there remained one dose. JOSEPH GRAY, Esq.

Mouth of Booth's Creek, Monongalia county, Va.

For sale by JONATHAN KIDD, Wholesale agent, corner Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh; and also by

J. SARGANT, H. P. SCHWARTZ and JOHN MITCHELL, Druggists, Allegheny. aug 3-wtf

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that Letters of Administration with the will annexed, have been granted to me on the estate of WILLIAM ANDERSON, late of Lawrenceville, deceased. All persons having claims or demands against said estate will present the same without delay to me at Lawrenceville, or to T. MELLON, Esq., my Attorney, Pittsburgh. MARGARET ANDERSON,

ju 16—w6T Administratrix

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL.

For the cure of Hepetites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-ache.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for the rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left something